

P. 2. 2. 2.

GRAMMATICVS ANALYTICVS

Tribus Officiis Fungens,

(VIZ.)

Partes Orationes { Discernere.
Variare.
Disponere.

OR, THE
ANALYTICAL
GRAMMARIAN,

Teaching

Three things necessary to the Acquiring the
LATINE TONGUE.

(VIZ.)

To { Know } the Parts of Speech.
Vary
Dispose

Composed for the use of the Free-School, lately
Founded in *East-Smith-Field* near *London*.

Erasm.

*Proclivius est vel in triplici jure doctoris nomen ; quam
semel Grammatici titulum promeruisse.*

LONDON, Printed by *Thomas Milbourn*, for
Will. Bradley at the *Three Bibles* in the *Minories*. 1670.



**To the Inhabitants of East-Smith-
Field, St. Catherines neer the Tower
of London, and parts adjacent.**

Friends and Neighbours,

Literature and good Education of Children, are of such necessity and advantage to humane Society, that the ancient Heathen accounted School-masters, second Parents; and strongly disputed, whether they were not to be honoured above the first, the Natural Parents.

All wise Men, in all Ages studious to raise their Children to Riches, and Honour, were solicitous to send and keep them to Schools of Literature, under good Instructors.

Good Men, charitably studious of common, and permanent good to others; could never conceive, or devise a more extensive, or effectual way of Charity, than the Founding of Grammar-Schools, for the due Nurture of Youth, in which the ignorant are instructed, the rude restrained, reason is ripened, and restored; and the good Wits of Children, of mean Parents, and Estates, raised to a capacity of service to humane Society, which hath raised, and may raise themselves to an high pitch of Wealth, and Honour.

God hath at length, by the beautiful influence of the Right Honourable the Lord Maior of the City of London; and charitable concurrence of some others, (affectionately desirous of your real good) laid the Foundation of a Grammar-School at your very Doors: Be so wise as to rejoyce in it; endeavour according to your capacity to raise, and encourage it; Lay hold on the opportunity, and send your Children to School;

School; keep them not idling at home, or playing in the Streets, and other places of rudeness.

You had indeed before this, and yet have many Schools among you: I cannot but tell you, I have observed them; and wish the observation were false: they have been to the loss of your Money, and Childrens time and parts: I mind not to reproach any; but some know, how shamefully they have taught, and played the Grammaticasters, who yet presume to teach, what they cannot but confess themselves ignorant of. Many of them can write well, read a little, scarce Spell one true word, nor Grammatically Speak any sentence; yet to these have Children gone, from six, to 14, or 15 years old, to read, and write; in all which time they have learned neither. I cannot but let you know, Writing and Cyphering is the greatest shipwrack of Youth in these parts; they are good, but not to be compared with Grammar-learning, without which they are a Golden Pen, in a Leaden Hand. They are to be pursued, but maybe gained in much less time; they fit for Trade and Traffick, but Learning abundantly more.

A Child wholly devoted to these, in the whole of his Infancy, is inevitably betrayed into idleness, and rudeness; for they cannot well learn them so young: they cannot (the serious Writing-Master being Judg) be intent on them above One Hour at a time, What must they do with the rest of their time? Play: Most prudent Parents have ever made Grammar-Learning their Childrens business, and their Writing & Cyphering the last of their Learning acts; when (by coming to Trades,) practise may rivet that soon learned, as soon lost Art; The product of their their Spare time. I have observed with grief some Children of brave Wits, and most hopeful capacities; to be lost by leaving the labours, and order of the Grammar-School, for the liberties of going wholly to Writing, if you truly desire the good of your Children: Know that six or seven Years in a well taught Grammar-School will raise
your

your Children (if capable) to a great capacity of reason, and fitness for service of humane society, nor need they lose one line the more of their Writing.

Because many of your Children have thus lost their time, and the common Rules of Grammar be somewhat long: I have studied the most short, and pleasant way I can devise for the instruction of them, that they may with pleasure redeem lost time.

The Analysing of any Art, all learned Men know to be of great advantage, whilst the reason of a long Rule is thereby given in a few, fully significant words: I have therefore Analysed the Grammar; keeping most of the Rules of the old, and common Grammar; but putting them into such a Method, as may both help the memory, and understanding. Let your Prayers be to God, for his blessing on our endeavours, who knows what acute Ascham, learned Whittaker, solid and judicious Andrews, or profound Usher, may hence proceed to make famous this School and Place; to which end be assured of the utmost industry of

E. Schola ipsa
Martii 7mo.
Calendas.

Yours for your Childrens
good.

J. E.

ERRATA.

Reader, Corrected

THe Printer prays thy pardon for some escapes, Points and Braces mistaken, are left to thy observation; amend words needful to the Learner thus.

In the *Introduction*.

PAge 1. for *discern*, read *dispose*. pag. 5. Line 12th. for *opposed* read *Apposed*. p. 17. l. 25. to *super*, add *upon*. p. 44. l. 7. for *mixime*, read *maxime*. p. 59. next the Gerunds, add Loving.

Parti. Pre. Tense.

Amans.
Docens.
Legens.
Audiens.

p. 72. l. 1. for *Prater-perfect*, read *Prater-imperfect*. p. 75. l. 1. read *Potential Mood*. p. 87. for *them* read *then*.

In the *Grammar*.

PAge 28. Line 20. for *ivi*, read *evi*. p. 41. l. ult. for *sepeliu*. read *sepelivi*. p. 45. l. 16. for *sistant*, read *si stant*. p. 58. l. 9. for *anram* read *aurum*. l. 14. for *per verse*, read *perversse*. p. 60. l. 23. for *incertum*, read *in certum*. p. 61. l. 1. for *et*, read *ut*. l. 10. for *Lentulos*, read *Lentulo*. l. 19. for *ssidentis*, read *possidentis*. p. 82. l. 2. for *praverter*, read *pravertor*. p. 86. l. 6. for *Leana Lupus*, read *Leana Lupum*. p. 129. l. 21. for *Archos*, read *Archas*.

47293

2007

to the Government.

1911

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and dates, which appears to be a roster or a list of events. The names are written in a cursive script, and the dates are in a standard font. The list is organized into two columns, with names on the left and dates on the right.

1. *Adiantum*
 2. *Asplenium*
 3. *Polypodium*
 4. *Marattia*

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9-72-1 (in 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-00, 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25, 2025-26, 2026-27, 2027-28, 2028-29, 2029-30, 2030-31, 2031-32, 2032-33, 2033-34, 2034-35, 2035-36, 2036-37, 2037-38, 2038-39, 2039-40, 2040-41, 2041-42, 2042-43, 2043-44, 2044-45, 2045-46, 2046-47, 2047-48, 2048-49, 2049-50, 2050-51, 2051-52, 2052-53, 2053-54, 2054-55, 2055-56, 2056-57, 2057-58, 2058-59, 2059-60, 2060-61, 2061-62, 2062-63, 2063-64, 2064-65, 2065-66, 2066-67, 2067-68, 2068-69, 2069-70, 2070-71, 2071-72, 2072-73, 2073-74, 2074-75, 2075-76, 2076-77, 2077-78, 2078-79, 2079-80, 2080-81, 2081-82, 2082-83, 2083-84, 2084-85, 2085-86, 2086-87, 2087-88, 2088-89, 2089-90, 2090-91, 2091-92, 2092-93, 2093-94, 2094-95, 2095-96, 2096-97, 2097-98, 2098-99, 2099-00, 2100-01, 2101-02, 2102-03, 2103-04, 2104-05, 2105-06, 2106-07, 2107-08, 2108-09, 2109-10, 2110-11, 2111-12, 2112-13, 2113-14, 2114-15, 2115-16, 2116-17, 2117-18, 2118-19, 2119-20, 2120-21, 2121-22, 2122-23, 2123-24, 2124-25, 2125-26, 2126-27, 2127-28, 2128-29, 2129-30, 2130-31, 2131-32, 2132-33, 2133-34, 2134-35, 2135-36, 2136-37, 2137-38, 2138-39, 2139-40, 2140-41, 2141-42, 2142-43, 2143-44, 2144-45, 2145-46, 2146-47, 2147-48, 2148-49, 2149-50, 2150-51, 2151-52, 2152-53, 2153-54, 2154-55, 2155-56, 2156-57, 2157-58, 2158-59, 2159-60, 2160-61, 2161-62, 2162-63, 2163-64, 2164-65, 2165-66, 2166-67, 2167-68, 2168-69, 2169-70, 2170-71, 2171-72, 2172-73, 2173-74, 2174-75, 2175-76, 2176-77, 2177-78, 2178-79, 2179-80, 2180-81, 2181-82, 2182-83, 2183-84, 2184-85, 2185-86, 2186-87, 2187-88, 2188-89, 2189-90, 2190-91, 2191-92, 2192-93, 2193-94, 2194-95, 2195-96, 2196-97, 2197-98, 2198-99, 2199-00, 2200-01, 2201-02, 2202-03, 2203-04, 2204-05, 2205-06, 2206-07, 2207-08, 2208-09, 2209-10, 2210-11, 2211-12, 2212-13, 2213-14, 2214-15, 2215-16, 2216-17, 2217-18, 2218-19, 2219-20, 2220-21, 2221-22, 2222-23, 2223-24, 2224-25, 2225-26, 2226-27, 2227-28, 2228-29, 2229-30, 2230-31, 2231-32, 2232-33, 2233-34, 2234-35, 2235-36, 2236-37, 2237-38, 2238-39, 2239-40, 2240-41, 2241-42, 2242-43, 2243-44, 2244-45, 2245-46, 2246-47, 2247-48, 2248-49, 2249-50, 2250-51, 2251-52, 2252-53, 2253-54, 2254-55, 2255-56, 2256-57, 2257-58, 2258-59, 2259-60, 2260-61, 2261-62, 2262-63, 2263-64, 2264-65, 2265-66, 2266-67, 2267-68, 2268-69, 2269-70, 2270-71, 2271-72, 2272-73, 2273-74, 2274-75, 2275-76, 2276-77, 2277-78, 2278-79, 2279-80, 2280-81, 2281-82, 2282-83, 2283-84, 2284-85, 2285-86, 2286-87, 2287-88, 2288-89, 2289-90, 2290-91, 2291-92, 2292-93, 2293-94, 2294-95, 2295-96, 2296-97, 2297-98, 2298-99, 2299-00, 2300-01, 2301-02, 2302-03, 2303-04, 2304-05, 2305-06, 2306-07, 2307-08, 2308-09, 2309-10, 2310-11, 2311-12, 2312-13, 2313-14, 2314-15, 2315-16, 2316-17, 2317-18, 2318-19, 2319-20, 2320-21, 2321-22, 2322-23, 2323-24, 2324-25, 2325-26, 2326-27, 2327-28, 2328-29, 2329-30, 2330-31, 2331-32, 2332-33, 2333-34, 2334-35, 2335-36, 2336-37, 2337-38, 2338-39, 2339-40, 2340-41, 2341-42, 2342-43, 2343-44, 2344-45, 2345-46, 2346-47, 2347-48, 2348-49, 2349-50, 2350-51, 2351-52, 2352-53, 2353-54, 2354-55, 2355-56, 2356-57, 2357-58, 2358-59, 2359-60, 2360-61, 2361-62, 2362-63, 2363-64, 2364-65, 2365-66, 2366-67, 2367-68, 2368-69, 2369-70, 2370-71, 2371-72, 2372-73, 2373-74, 2374-75, 2375-76, 2376-77, 2377-78, 2378-79, 2379-80, 2380-81, 2381-82, 2382-83, 2383-84, 2384-85, 2385-86, 2386-87, 2387-88, 2388-89, 2389-90, 2390-91, 2391-92, 2392-93, 2393-94, 2394-95, 2395-96, 2396-97, 2397-98, 2398-99, 2399-00, 2400-01, 2401-02, 2402-03, 2403-04, 2404-05, 2405-06, 2406-07, 2407-08, 2408-09, 2409-10, 2410-11, 2411-12, 2412-13, 2413-14, 2414-15, 2415-16, 2416-17, 2417-18, 2418-19, 2419-20, 2420-21, 2421-22, 2422-23, 2423-24, 2424-25, 2425-26,

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THE INTRODUCTION

OF THE

Analytical Grammarian.

Teaching

To { Know
Varie
Dispose } the Parts of Speech.

Of the Forming a Speech.

Grammar is the Art of right speaking by
Tongue, or Pen.

A Speech is the right pronouncing of words
connexed, and by due points divided, to ex-
press Man's mind; as,

A

Man

*Man is by Nature rude, and ignorant : Oh
 sad Apostasie ! but yet Instruction may
 restore him to wisdom, and virtue, (his
 only glory :) Who will be so foolish to
 neglect, or resist it ? Discipline shall be
 my desire.*

A word is the significant sound of one, or
 more syllables ; as,

Vir, Man.

Vir-tus, vir-tue.

Bos, Oxe.

Pi-e-tas, pi-e-ty.

Lac, Milk.

A syllable is a full or compleat sound of
 one, or more Letters ; at one breath : as,

A-ny childe, is the sub-ject of rea-son.

A-ni-mal.

A Letter is a perfect sound, under a cer-
 tain form, or figure.

*Latine Letters are numbred 23. writ-
 ten in a great, or small figure.*

Great Letters.

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. N. O. P.
 Q. R. S. T. U. V. X. Y. Z.

1. These must begin a Sentence ; as,
Come childe, and learn.

2. Every Verse ; as,

My

*My Book I'll mind; I will my Study plie:
I'll Virtue follow; but all Vices flie.*

3. Proper Names; as,
Charles, Scipio, Virgil, Homer.
4. Words emphatical; as *God, Lord.*
* *Good education is the best of Portions.*

Small Letters.

a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s.
t. u. v. x. y. z.

Concerning the Letters :

Note,

h. is rather an aspirate, than a Letter; as,
Hieremias, Hierusalem.

The Letters are either,
Vowels, *a. e. i. o. u.* which compounded
make Dipthongs, *æ, œ, au, ei, eu.*

Consonants { *Mutes, b, c, d, f, g, k, p, q, t.*
 { *Liquids, l, m, n, r.*

I, and v, coming before a *Vowel*, or *Dipthong*, in the same syllable, are *Consonants*.

Y, and z, are not properly Latine Letters,
but used in the Latine writing of Greek words.

Grammaticus Analyticus.

X, Z, and I, between two *Vowels* in the same words, are *double Consonants*.

C, before e, and i, or æ, œ, is pronounced like s, otherwise like k, as,

Circuit,
Cenchrea,

Cælum,
Cælibate,

T, before I, a Vowel following is pronounced like S, unless I, go immediately before it.

After X, we must seldome write S.

The Points,

Are	{	Comma-----,
		Colon-----:
		Semicolon-----;
		Periodus-----.
		Parenthesis----()
		Interrogatio---?
	{	Admiratio-----!

The Parts of Speech.

In Speech be Eight Parts.

{ Declined. }	Noun.	{ undeclined }	Adverb.
	Pronoun.		Conjunction.
	Verb.		Preposition.
	Participle.		Interjection.

These

These are to be known each from other,
by the definition peculiar to every part
of speech.

1. A *Noun*, things $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{nature,} \\ \text{kind,} \end{array} \right\}$ doth alway name.

2. A *Pronoun*, doth still $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{shew,} \\ \text{rehearse,} \end{array} \right\}$ the same.

3. A *Verb*, to $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{do,} \\ \text{suffer,} \\ \text{be,} \end{array} \right\}$ doth ever speak.

4. A *Participle*, with $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Noun,} \\ \text{Verb,} \end{array} \right\}$ partake.

5. *Adverb*, is joyned some circumstance to
shew.

6. *Conjunction*, couples $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{words,} \\ \text{sentences,} \end{array} \right\}$ too.

7. *Preposition*, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Appos'd,} \\ \text{Compound,} \end{array} \right\}$ we finde.

8. *Interjection*, speaks some passion of the
mind.

Of the Noun.

A *Noun* doth name a thing ; and is,

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Substantive.} \\ \text{Adjective.} \end{array} \right.$

A Noun Substantive is the Name of any thing, according to its *nature* and substance; and therefore doth of it self make a perfect significant sound, no other word joyned with it; as,

Deus, God.

Spiritus, a Spirit.

Homo, a Man.

Corpus, a Body.

Anima, a Soul.

Manus, the Hand.

Domus, the House.

A Noun Adjective doth name a thing according to the *kinde*, or *quality* of it; in respect of

- 1 Number: as *Unus, one*; *decem, ten.*
- 2 Order: as *Primus, first*; *ultimus, last.*
- 3 Quality: as *Bonus good*; *tristis, sad.*
- 4 Habit and disposition: as *Cultus, handsome*; *incultus, unhandsome.*
- 5 Posture: as *Dexter, right*; *sinister, left*; *supinus, face upward.*
- 6 Relation: as *Liber, free*; *servus, bound to serve*; *Londinensis, belonging to London.*

And therefore it cannot perfectly signifie without a *substantive*, (noteing the *substance* in which this kind doth exist) be joyned with it; as,

Unus puer, one Boy.

Primus homo, the first Man.

Bonus

Bonus Deus, good God.

Gestus incultus, an unhandsome carriage.

Dextra manus, the right hand.

Famula serva, a Bond-maid.

A Noun Substantive and Adjective, is,

1 Proper to one, as,

Aeneas Trojanus; Aeneas the Trojan.

Achilles Achivus; Achilles the Grecian.

2 Common to all of the same kind, as

Animal rationale, a reasonable living Creature.

Corpus magnum, a great body.

Of a Pronoun.

A Pronoun doth always

Shew the propriety, or existency of a thing, as *ego* I, *tu* thou, *meus* mine, *vester* yours: and therefore it is called
Or < a Demonstrative.

Rehearse the thing past in Discourse, as spoken of before; as *ille* he, *iste* that, *qui* which.

There be sixteen Pronouns.

Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, qui, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras.

Grammaticus Analyticus.

Of Pronouns there be three kinds.

Primitives { *Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse,*
Nine. { *iste, hic, is, qui.*

Relatives, Six. { *Ille, ipse, iste, hic, is,*
 { *qui.*

Derivatives, { *Mens, tuus, suus, noster,*
Seven. { *vester, nostras, vestras.*

Whereof some are called,

Possessives, { *Mens, tuus, suus, noster,*
 { *vester.*

Gentiles, signifying Sects, or Nations. No-
stras, vestras, to which is added the
Noun Cujas, as partaking of their Na-
ture.

Unto Pronouns are usually added their com-
 pounds.

Egomem,

Eccum,

Tute,

Ellum,

Idem,

Illic,

Quidam,

Istic,

Quilibet,

As also,

The Noun *Quis* with its compounds, be-
 ing like a Pronoun in its use, declining, and
 government.

Of a Verb.

A Verb doth always signifie

To { Do, as *amo*, I love.
Suffer, as *amor*, I am loved.
Be, as *Sum*, I am; *eram*, I was.

Verbs be either,

Personal: Declined with three Persons, as *ego amo*, I love, *tu amas*, thou lovest, *ille amat*, he loveth.

Or, *Impersonal*: Declined with the third Person only; and have usually this sign it, or *there*, as *Tadet*, it irketh: *Pœnitet*, it repenteth: *Statutur*, it is determined.

Passive Impersonals, by reason of an Ablative Case added, may signifie all the three Persons, as *Statutur a me*, it is determined by me: *Statutur ab illis*, it is determined by them.

Of Verbs Personal there be four kinds. 1

1. *Active*, ending in *o*, it signifieth to do: by taking *r*, it is made a Passive, as *amo*, I do love.
2. *Passive*, signifying to suffer, it endeth in *or*: by putting away *r*, it is made an Active, as *amor*, I am loved.

3. *Neuter*,

3. *Neuter*, ending in *m*, or *o*, signifying

{ to be, as *Sum*, *I am*.
 { to do, as *Curro*, *I run*.
 { to suffer, as *Ægroto*, *I am sick*.

4. *Deponent*, ending in *or*, and signifying to do : but cannot put away *r*, as *Loquor verbum*, *I speak a word*.

Let it be noted,

Amplector,

Experior,

Aggredior,

Meditor,

Consolor,

Obliviscor.

And,

Some few, such like, sometimes signifie to suffer, especially in their Participles; and are therefore reputed *common*.

Orior, { are always *common*, signifying
Morior, { to do, or to suffer.

Of a Participle.

A *Participle*, is derived of a Verb, and construed like a Verb; but it hath nothing of its own, but *borroweth* all things of

{ *Noun*,
 { and
 { *Verb*.

The

The Participle borroweth
seven things.

Of a *Verb*, { *Tense.*
 { *Signification.*

Of a *Noun*, { *Gender.*
 { *Case.*
 { *Declension.*

Of both { *Number.*
 { *Figure.*

Of Participles, there be four
kinds. Of the

1. *Present Tense*, ending in *ns* in *Latine*,
in *ing* in *English* : and signifieth to *do*, as
amans, loving; *docens*, teaching; *euns*, going.

This is formed by changing the *last syllable*,
of the *Imperfect Tense* into *ns*; as of,

Amabam, *amans*.

Audiebam, *audiens*.

Moriebar, *morien*s.

But *Euns* is irregular from *Ibam* : yet its
compounds keep the Rule and Order; as,

Rediebam, { *rediens.* } but
Exiebam, { *exiens.* }

These make *untis* in the
Genitive Case.

2. *Prater*

2. *Prater Tense*, ending in *d, t, or n*, in English; in *tus, sus, uns* or *xus*, in Latine: and signifieth to suffer, as *amatus*, *loved*; it is formed by adding *S* to the latter Supine *existing*, as of

Amatu, amatus.

Doctu, doctus.

Or *faigned*, as *mortuus*.

3. *Future in Rus*, signifying to do, and formed of the latter Supine,

Real, as *amatu, amaturus*,

Faigned $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{futurus, oriturus.} \\ \text{nosciturus; and others.} \end{array} \right.$

4. *Future in Dus*, signifying to suffer: it is formed of the Genitive Case of the Participle of the Present Tense, by changing *tis* into *dus*; as,

Amantis, amandus.

Audientis, audiendus.

Of the Adverb.

An Adverb is joyned to a Verb, or some other part of Speech, to express some circumstance, which doth attend the thing, or action; and must therefore be joyned to it in Construction.

Adverbs

Adverbs some.

1. *Affirm*, as *Ut*, *ita*, *imo*, *etiam*, *certe*, *profecto*, *quidni*, *sane*, *scilicet*, *nimirum*, *plane*, *maxime*, *na*.

2. *Denie*, as *Haud*, *non*, *minime*, *nequaquam*, *neutiquam*.

3. *Ask or doubt*, as *An*, *annon*, *cur*, *quare*, *quorſum*, *num*, *numquid*, *quando*, *quomodo*, *unde*, *utrum*, *ubi*.

4. *Answer*, and ſo

Imply; as, *Non modo*, *non ſolum*, *nedum*, *non tantum*.

Exclude; as, *Tantum*, *modo*, *ſolum*, *dumtaxat*, *dum*.

Explain; as, *id eſt*, *hoc eſt*, *quaſi dicas*, *puta*, *Utpote*, *nimirum*.

Intend; as, *Valde*, *nimis*, *funditus*, *omnino*, *nimum*, *immodice*, *impenſe*, *prorſus*, *penitus*.

Elect, or chooſe; as, *Potius*, *potiſſimum*, *imo*, *ſatius*.

Distinguish; as, *Aliter*, *ſic*, *ſecus*.

Doubt; as, *Forſan*, *forſitan*, *forte*, *fortaſſis*.

Compare; as, *Tam*, *quam*, *æque minus*, *æque magis*, *atque*, *maxime*, *minime*.

Concede; as, *Licet*, *eſto*, *ſit*, *sane*.

Shew; as, *En*, *ecce*.

Swear;

Some

Swear ; as, *Hercle, mehercle, medius-fidius, pol, edepol, Castor, ecastor.*

Perswade ; as, *Age, agite, agedum, eia, ehodum, sultis.* 5 *Design, and so*

Time ; *Hodie, cras, heri, perendie, olim, nuper, aliquando, nunc, tunc, pridie, toties, mane, noctu.*

From a place ; as, *Hinc, illinc, istinc, intus, foris, calitus, superne, inferne.*

To a place ; as, *Huc, illuc, isthuc, intro, foras, alio, aliquo, dextrorsum, sinistrorsum.*

In a place ; as, *Hic, isthic, illic, intus, ibi, ubi, usquam, nusquam, ubicunque.*

By a place ; as, *Hac, illac, isthac, aliqua, siqua, alia, nequa.*

Number ; as, *Semel, bis ter, quater, centies, millies.*

Order ; as, *Inde, deinde, demum, imprimis, postremo, denique, tandem, antea, postea, protinus, praterea.*

Event ; as, *Forte, fortuito, fors fortuna, casu.*

Quantity ; as, *Multum, parum, minimum, maximum, plurime.*

Quality ; as, *Docte, pulchre, fortiter, graviter, furtim, raptim, stricte, punctim.*

Similitude ; as, *Sic, sicut, sicuti, ita, itidem, tanquam, quasi, ceu, uti, velut, veluti.*

Imperfection ; as, *Pene, fere, ferme, prope,*

Design.

pe, propemodum, tantum non, modo non.

Congregation; as, Simul, una, pariter, populatim, universe, conjunctim.

Segregation; as, Seorsim, figillatim, annuatim, bifariam, viritim, oppidatim, vicatim.

Remission; as, Vix, agre, sensim, paulatim, pedetentim.

Restriction; as, Quatenus, quoad, in quantum.

6 Wish; as, Utinam o, fio, fio.

7. Flatter; as, Sodes, amabo.

8 Call; as, Heus, o, eho.

Of the Conjunction.

I A Conjunction doth fitly joyn words, and sentences together; and is to be accordingly placed in construction. Whereof.

Some be

Adversative; as, Etsi, Tametsi, quamquam, quasi, quamvis, licet.

Causal; as, Nam, namque, enim, etenim, quod, quia, quippe, utpote, quoniam, siquidem.

Conditional; as, Si, sin, nisi, dum.

Continuative; as, Deinde, porro, proinde, insuper.

Copulative; as, Et, que, quoque, ac, atque,

Some be

que, nec, neque, cum, tum, tam, quam.

Diminutives; as, Saltem vel.

Discretives; as, Sed, sedenim, at, ast, at-
qui, quidem, autem, quin, enimvero, quo-
que, scilicet, vero, porro.

Disjunctives; as, Aut, ve, vel, five.

Of Doubting; as, Ne, an, anne, num,
nunquid, utrum, necne.

Of Excepting; as, Ni, nisi, quin, alioquin.

Electives; as, Quam, ac, atque, ut, quan-
do pro quoniam.

Enchyticks; as, Que, ne, ve.

Rationals; as, Ergo, igitur, ideo, itaque.

Of a Præposition.

A *Præposition* is always joyned before other parts of Speech, as a circumstance thereof.

1. In *Apposition*, and so governs an *Accusative Case*; as,

Ad, to.*Apud*, at.*Adversus* }*Adversum* }

against.

Extra, without.*Intra*, within.*Infra*, beneath.*Inter*, between.*Cis* }*Citra* }

on this side.

Juxta, by, neer
hand.*Circum*

<i>Circum</i>	}	about.	<i>Ob</i> , for.
<i>Circa</i>			<i>Penes</i> , in the power.
<i>Circiter</i>			<i>Per</i> , by, or through.
<i>Contra</i> , against.			<i>Pone</i> , behind.
<i>Erga</i> , towards.			<i>Post</i> , after.
<i>Præter</i> , besides.			<i>Supra</i> , above.
<i>Prope</i> , nigh.			<i>Trans</i> , beyond a
<i>Propter</i> , for.			place.
<i>Secundum</i> , accord-			<i>Versus</i> , towards.
ing to.			<i>Ultra</i> , beyond a
<i>Secus</i> , by or nigh to.			bound.

An Ablative Case.

<i>A</i>	}	from.	<i>E</i>	}	of.
<i>Ab</i>			<i>De</i>		
<i>Abs</i>			<i>Ex</i>		
<i>Abque</i> , without.			<i>Præ</i> , before.		
<i>Coram</i> , in presence.			<i>Pro</i> , for.		
<i>Cum</i> , with.			<i>Sine</i> , without.		

An Accusative, or Ablative.

<i>Clam</i> , privily.	{	<i>Tenus</i> , would have an ablative singular, but genitive plural.	
<i>In</i> , in, into.			
<i>Sub</i>			
<i>Subter</i>			
} under.			
<i>Super</i>			
} upon			

These by apposition compound Verbs, and govern Nouns, or Pronouns, and are called Separables.

(a)

2. In

2. In Composition: and are Inseparables; as,

<i>Am</i>	} as {	<i>ambio</i>	} {	<i>ve</i> in <i>vesanus</i> .
<i>Di</i>		<i>didisco</i>		
<i>Dis</i>		<i>distrabo</i>		
<i>Re</i>		<i>recipio</i>		
<i>Se</i>		<i>sepono</i>		
<i>Con</i>		<i>convivo</i>		

Note,

Præpositions not compounded, and put without a *casual* word, do pass into Adverbs.

Of the Interjection.

An *Interjection* expresseth some sudden passion of the mind.

Interjections are as many as Mens passionate expressions; and they are commonly of

- [*Admiration*; as, *Apage, hui, vah, mirum*!
- [*Approbation*; as, *Euge*.
- [*Exclamation*; as, *O! proh dolor*.
- [*Exulting*; as, *Evax, vah, io*.
- [*Disdaining*; as, *Phi*.
- [*Anger*; as, *Hem, vah*.
- [*Cursing*; as, *Malum, va malum*.
- [*Threatning*; as, *Va*.
- [*Laughing*; as, *Ha, ha, he*.
- [*Fear*; as, *Atat*.

Calling

{ Calling ; as, *Eho, ho, io.*
 { Shunning ; as, *Apagite.*
 { Silencing ; as, *Pax.*

Of the Variation of the parts of Speech.

Variation, is the putting the parts of Speech into divers endings, according to Rule: and it is called the declining of a part of Speech.

Parts of Speech *variable*, or to be declined, are four.

Noun,
Pronoun, } Declined with *Number, Case,*
Participle, } *Gender, and Declension.*

Verb, with *Number, Mood, Tense,* and *Conjugation.*

To these may be added *Adverb*, and *Preposition*, which many times is varied by comparison.

To all variable parts of Speech belong two Numbers.

Singular, Speaking of one, as
Lapis, a Stone,

Plural, Speaking of more, as
Lapides, Stones.

(a 2)

Of

Of a Noun.

A Noun, }
 Pronoun, } are declined with {
 Participle, } Case.
 Gender.
 Declension.
 Comparison.

Cases be Six.

1. *Nominative*, which names a thing for substance, or kind; it comes before the Verb; and is commonly known by *a*, or *the*; as *Puer a Boy*; *Magister, the Master*.

2. *Genitive*, signifies *whose*, or *whereof* a thing is; with the sign of *of* exprest, or understood; as,

Albedo parietis, the whiteness of the wall.

Doctrina Magistri, the Masters learning.

3. *Dative*, attributing a thing to one, with the sign *to*, or *for*; as,

Do Magistro, I give to the Master.

Servo tibi, I keep it for thee.

4. *Accusative*, noting the thing into which the action of the Verb doth pass; and therefore followeth the Verb; as,

Hoc egit, He did this.

Amo Magistrum, I love the Master.

Vocative,

5. *Vocative*, calling on any Person; as,

O Magister, O Master.

6. *Ablative*, noting the thing or Person, *from* or *by*, whom or what, any act doth pass; as,

Gnati causa, *for my Sons sake.*

Morte subegit, *he overcame by death.*

This Case hath usually a Præposition exprest, or understood, joyned with it, which signifies *in, with, through, for, from, by, or than.*

Of the Genders.

Genders are simply three, according to the Articles, which borrowed of a Pronoun, do exprest them thus.

Masculine, Hic, *the male kind.*

Fæminine, Hæc, *the female kind.*

Neuter, Hoc, *neither kind.*

These Genders run through all Cases according to the variation of the Articles, thus.

Singulariter { *Nominativo* Hic, hæc, hoc.
Genitivo Hujus.
Dativo Huic.
Accusativo Hunc, hanc, hoc.
Vocativo Caret.
Ablativo Hoc, hac, hoc.

(a 3)

Plura-

Pluraliter,

Nominativo Hi, hæ, hæc.

Genitivo Horum, harum, horum.

Dativo His.

Accusativo Hos, has, hæc.

Vocativo Caret.

Ablativo His.

The *Genders* commonly called *Doubtful*, *Common of two*, and *Common of three*, are compounded of the *simple Genders*, by the *Conjunction Et* or *Vel*: as,

Hic & Hæc Parens, a Father or Mother.

Hic hæc & hoc felix, happy.

Hic vel hæc Dies, a Day.

The *Epicæne* referred to Animals, Beasts, Birds, or Fishes, expresseth both Sexes by one Article, according as the termination of the word may suggest it; as,

Hic passer, a Sparrow, he and she.

Hæc aquila, an Eagle, he and she.

Of the Declensions.

Declension is the Variation of a word by the several Cases.

There

There be five Declensions of Nouns.

The Declension to which any Noun is to be referred, and according to which it must be varied, is best known by the ending of the Genitive Case, which is ever certain; as,

The Genitive Case endeth

Of { 1st. { 2d. } 3d. { 4th. } 5th. }
 { a { i } is { us } ei }

The *Genitive* Case is ever formed from the *Nominative*, by adding or altering a Letter or Syllable; as,

Musa,

Dominus,

Musæ,

Domini,

Lapis,

Parens,

Lapidis,

Parentis.

The *Dative* and *Ablative* Cases Plural of all Declensions do always end alike.

The *Vocative* Case of all Declensions (except the second, which hold for the most part) is ever like the *Nominative*.

Nouns of the *Neuter Gender*, do in every Declension, make the *Nominative*, *Accusative* and *Vocative* end all alike in both numbers; and in the Plural Number, these Cases ever end all in *A*.

The Rules of the Declensions.

The first Declension is of Latine Nouns, ending in *a* in the *Nominative* Case; and not encreasing in the *Genitive* Case, and are of the *Fœminine Gender*: excepting such few words ending in *a*, which signifie the names of Mens * Office or employ, and property, which keep this Declension, but are of the Masculine Gender.

*Poeta,
scriba,
scurra,
&c.

The rest of the Cases end according to this Type.

Singulariter	Nominative in	a	as Musa.
	Genitive in	æ	as Musæ.
	Dative in	æ	as Musæ.
	Accusative in	am	as Musam.
	Vocative in	a	as Musa.
	Ablative in	â	as Musâ.

Nomi-

Plurally the	Nominative in	<i>a</i>	as <i>Musæ</i> .
	Genitive in	<i>arum</i>	as <i>Musarum</i> .
	Dative in	<i>is</i>	as <i>Musis</i> .
	Accusative in	<i>as</i>	as <i>Musas</i> .
	Vocative in	<i>a</i>	as <i>Musæ</i> .
	Ablative in	<i>is</i>	as <i>Musis</i> .

In this Declension let it be noted,

As in the Genitive Case is after the manner of Greek Nouns; as,

Nom. *Pater, familia.*

Gen. *Pater familias.*

Ai in the Genitive Case is the usage of the ancients for *a*; as,

Aulai for *aulæ*.

Pictai for *pictæ*.

Abus is found in the Dative and Ablative Plural; in some words, to distinguish them from words of another Sex and Declension, but of the like sound; such are

Anima,
Dea,
Mula,
Nata,
Filia,
Equa,
Liberta.

Dat. Ab. abus.

To

To this Declension belong Greek } *A*
 Nouns, which end in } *As*
 } *E*
 } *Es*

Greek Nouns in *a*, and *as*, make the Accusative *am*, and *an*; as,

N	G	D	Ac.	Vo.	Ab.
<i>Aneas</i>	<i>Anee</i>	<i>Anee</i>	<i>Aneam</i> <i>an</i>	<i>Anea</i>	<i>Anea</i>
<i>Maia</i>	<i>Maie</i>	<i>Maie</i>	<i>Maiam</i> <i>an</i>	<i>Maia</i>	<i>Maia</i> .

Es, gives the Accusative *en*, the Vocative and Ablative *e*, and *a*; as,

No.	G.	D.	Ac.	Vo.	Ab.
<i>Anchises</i> ,	<i>sa</i> ,	<i>sa</i> ,	<i>sen</i> ,	<i>se</i> ,	<i>se</i> ,
				<i>sa</i> ,	<i>sa</i> .

E makes the Genitive *es*, the Accusative *en*, all the rest *e*; as,

N.	G.	D.	Ac.	Vo.	Ab.
<i>Penelope</i> ,	<i>es</i> ,	<i>e</i> ,	<i>en</i> ,	<i>e</i> ,	<i>e</i> .

The second Declension.

This for the most part is of Nouns, which encrease

increase not in the Genitive Case; and

end in $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} er \\ us \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$ Masculines, or $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} um \\ on \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$ Neuters.

The Cases end according to this Type.

Singulariter	Nom.	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} er \\ us \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	magister	dominus	
	Gen.	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} um \\ i \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	magistri	domini	regnum
	Dat.	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} o \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	magistro	Domino	regni
	Acc.	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} um \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	magistrum	dominum	regno
	Voc.	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} er e \\ um \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	magister	domine	regnum
	Ab.	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} o \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	magistro	domino	regno.

Pluraliter	Nom.	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} i \\ a \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	magistri	domini	regna
	Gen.	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} orum \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	magistorū	dominorū	regnorū
	Dat.	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} is \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	magistris	dominis	regnis
	Acc.	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} os \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	magistros	dominos	
	Voc.	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} i \\ a \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	magistri	domini	regna
	Ab.	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} is \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	magistris	dominis	regna regnis

In this Declension; Note,

When the Nominative ends in *us*, the Vocative must end in *e*,

Except

Grammaticus Analyticus.

Except { Deus, O *Deus*.
Filius, O *Fili*.

And *Agnus,*
Chorus,
Lucus.
Populus,
Vulgus,
Fluvius, } make the vocative
in *e*, and *us*.

Proper Names which end in *ius*, make the Vocative end in *i*; as,

Georgius Voc. *Georgi*.

Mercurius Voc. *Mercuri*.

Greek Nouns in *os*, and *eus*, are thus declined.

No.	G.	Dat.	Ac.	Vo.	Ab.
<i>Orpheus,</i>	<i>ei,</i>	<i>ei,</i>	<i>ea,</i>	<i>eu,</i>	<i>eo.</i>
	<i>eos.</i>				

In *os* thus, or after this example.

N.	G.	D.	Ac.	Vo.	Ab.
<i>Androgeos,</i>	<i>ei,</i>	<i>eo,</i>	<i>eon,</i>	<i>ee,</i>	<i>eo.</i>

If contracted, the Vocative ends in *u*; as,

N.	G.	D.	Ac.	Vo.	Ab.
<i>Oedipus,</i>	<i>pi,</i>	<i>po,</i>	<i>pon,</i>	<i>pu,</i>	<i>po.</i>

The

The Third Declension.

In this Declension the endings of the Nominative Case are various, and of various Genders, but are formed according to this Example.

Singulariter	Nom.	divers		
	Gen.	<i>is</i>	Lapidis	Capitis
	Dat.	<i>i</i>	Lapidi	Capiti
	Acc.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} em \\ im \end{array} \right.$	Lapidem	Caput
	Voc.	like	the nominative	Capite
	Abl.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} e \\ i \end{array} \right.$	Lapide	

Pluraliter	Nom.	<i>es</i>	Lapides	Capita
	Gen.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} um \\ ium \end{array} \right.$	Lapidum	Capitum
	Dat.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} bus \\ bus \end{array} \right.$	Lapidibus	Capitibus
	Acc.	<i>es</i>	Lapides	Capita
	Voc.	<i>es</i>	Lapides	Capita
	Abl.	<i>bus</i>	Lapidibus	Capitibus.

But it must be noted,

Some words of this Declension make the Accusative in *im*; as,

Nom.

Nom.	{	Vis	}	Acc.	{	Vim
		Ravis				Ravim
		Sitis				Sitim
		Maguderis				Maguderim
		Charybdis				Charybdim
		Amuffis				Amuffim
		Tybris				Tybrim
		Araris				Ararim.
And all Names of Rivers.						

Some words make the Accusative end in *em*, and *im*; as,

Nom.	{	Pulvis	}	Acc.	{	Pulvem, im.
		Turris				Turrem, im.
		Buris				Burem, im.
		Puppis				Puppem, im.
		Torquis				Torquem, im.
		Securis				Securem, im.
		Restis				Restem, im.
		Febris				Febrem, im.
		Clavis				Clavem, im.
		Bipennis				Bipennem, im.
		Aqualis				Aqualem, im.
		Navis.				Navem, im.

The ending of the Ablative.

The

The Nouns, whose Accusative ends in *im* only, make their Ablative end in *i*; and where the Accusative ends in *em*, and *im*; the Ablative usually ends in *e*, and *i*; as,

Acc.	{ Tullim Pelvem, im. Puppem, im. }	Abl.	{ Tussi. Pelve, i. Puppe, i. }
------	--	------	--------------------------------------

Names of Moneths which end in *er*, and *is*, make the Ablative in *i*; as,

{ September. Aprilis. }	{ { Septembri. Aprili. }
----------------------------	-----------------------------

Nouns of the Neuter Gender do make the Ablative in *i*, if the Nominative end in

{ al
ar } as,
e

No.	{ Vestigal, Calcar, Rete, }	Ab.	{ Vestigali. Calcari. Reti. }
-----	-----------------------------------	-----	-------------------------------------

Except

Except $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Far} \\ \text{Hepar} \\ \text{Fubar} \\ \text{Nectar} \\ \text{Gausape} \\ \text{Prasepe} \\ \text{Soracte} \\ \text{Prænestæ} \\ \text{Reate.} \end{array} \right\}$ which keep *e*, in the Ablative Case.

Adjectives in is } and *e*, } make the Ablative
 er }
Substantive-Adjectives } end in *i*; as also

No. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fortis, te.} \\ \text{Acer, is, e.} \\ \text{Sodalis.} \\ \text{Senex.} \end{array} \right\}$ Ab. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ab. Forti.} \\ \text{ab. Acri.} \\ \text{Sodali.} \\ \text{Seni.} \end{array} \right\}$

Comparatives all, and *Par* } make the Ablative
 with its compounds } in *e*, and *i*.

But $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Degener} \\ \text{Pauper} \\ \text{Uber} \\ \text{Sospes} \\ \text{Hospes} \end{array} \right\}$ make the Ablative in *e* only.

Some

Some Substantives { *Ignis*
Amnis
Anguis
Veitis
Supellex
Unguis } Make the Ablative in *e*, and *i*.

All Gentiles, as { *Cujas*,
Arpinas, } Make the Ablative
 Verbals in *ix* { *Vitrix*
Ulrix } in *e*, and *i*.

The Nominative Plural of the Neuter Gender, generally ends in *ia*.

Except,

Comparatives; as *Fortiora*, *plus*, *Plura* and *pluria*.

When the Ablative ends in *i*, or *e* and *i*, the Genitive Plural ends in *ium*; as,

Abl. { *Utili*.
Puppi, } Gen. { *Utilium*.
pe. } *Puppium*.

(b)

Except

Comparatives ; <i>meliorum</i> ;			
and			
Except	<i>Supplicum</i>	of	Supplex.
	<i>Complicum</i>		Complex.
	<i>Strigilum</i>		Strigil.
	<i>Artificum</i>		Artifex.
	<i>Veterum</i>		Vetus.
	<i>Vigilum</i>		Vigil.
	<i>Memorum</i>		Memor.
	<i>Inopum</i>		Inops.
	<i>Pugilum</i>		Pugil.

Plus makes *plurium* in the Gen. Plural.

Words ending with two Consonants, make the Genitive Plural in *ium*; as,

No. Pars. G. *Partium*.

Except	<i>Hyemum</i>	of	Hyems. Princeps. Forceps. Municeps. Inops. Cælebs. Cliens. Particeps.
	<i>Principum</i>		
	<i>Forcipum</i>		
	<i>Municipum</i>		
	<i>Inopum</i>		
	<i>Calibum</i>		
	<i>Clientum</i>		
	<i>Participum</i>		

Pari-

Parisyllables, or Nouns not encreasing in the Genitive Case, make the Genitive Plural end in *ium*; as,

Collis,
Fascis,

Collium.
Fascium.

To these may be added, as observable,

<p>{ <i>Virium</i> <i>Salium</i> <i>Ditium</i> <i>Manium</i> <i>Penatium</i> <i>Litium</i></p>	<p>} of</p>	<p>{ <i>Vis.</i></p>
		<p>{ <i>Sal.</i></p>
		<p>{ <i>Dis.</i></p>
		<p>{ <i>Manes.</i></p>
		<p>{ <i>Penates.</i></p>
		<p>{ <i>Lis.</i></p>

But we must except,

<p>{ <i>Katum</i> <i>Juvenum</i> <i>Canum</i> <i>Opum.</i> <i>Apum</i> <i>Pasum</i></p>	<p>} of</p>	<p>{ <i>Vates.</i></p>
		<p>{ <i>Juvenis.</i></p>
		<p>{ <i>Canis.</i></p>
		<p>{ <i>Opes.</i></p>
		<p>{ <i>Apes.</i></p>
		<p>{ <i>Panis.</i></p>

These are Singular.

As,

Assum.

Mas,

Marinum.

(b) 2 ;

Vas,

*Grammaticus Analyticus.*Vas, vadis, *Vadium.*Nox, *Noctium.*Nix, *Nivium.*Os, *Ossium.*Faux, *Faucium.*Mus, *Murium.*Cor, *Cordium.*Ales, *Alituum.*Cæles, *Calituum.*Bos, *G. boum. Dat. bobus, bubus.*

The Names of Feasts ; as,

Agnalia *orum.*Floralia *orum.*Saturnalia *orum.*

Nouns of the Neuter Gender, whose *Nominative* ends in *a*, make the *Ablative* in *is*, and *ibus* ; as,

Problema, *atis, atibus.*So also *Quinquatria, iis, ibus.*

Greek Nouns of this Declension are declined after these Examples.

No.

No.	Ge.	D.	Acc.	Vo.	Abl.
<u>Titan.</u>	<u>anos</u>	<u>ani</u>	<u>ana</u>	<u>an</u>	<u>ane</u>
<u>Arcas.</u>	<u>ados</u>	<u>adi</u>	<u>ada</u>	<u>as</u>	<u>ade</u>
<u>Phyllis.</u>	<u>idos</u>	<u>idi</u>	<u>ida</u>	<u>i</u>	<u>ide</u>
<u>Genesis</u>	<u>eos</u>	<u>i</u>	<u>im</u> <u>in</u>	<u>i</u>	<u>i</u>
<u>Opus</u>	<u>untis</u>	<u>unti</u>	<u>unta</u>	<u>us</u>	<u>unte</u>
<u>Tethys</u>	<u>yos</u>	<u>yi</u>	<u>yn</u>	<u>y</u>	<u>y</u>
<u>Dido</u>	<u>ous</u>	<u>do</u>	<u>o</u>	<u>o</u>	<u>o</u>
<u>Achilles</u>	<u>eos</u>	<u>i</u>	<u>ea</u>	<u>e</u>	<u>e</u>

The Fourth Declension.

In this Declension the Nominative admits two terminations $\left\{ \begin{matrix} us, \\ u, \end{matrix} \right\}$ and it is varied according to this Example.

Singulariter	No. in	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} us \\ v \end{matrix} \right\}$	Manus	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} \\ \end{matrix} \right\}$	Cornu.
	Gen.	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} us \\ ui \end{matrix} \right\}$	Manus	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} \\ \end{matrix} \right\}$	Cornu.
	Dat.	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} ui \\ um \end{matrix} \right\}$	Manui	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} \\ \end{matrix} \right\}$	Cornu.
	Acc.	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} um \\ us \end{matrix} \right\}$	Manum	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} \\ \end{matrix} \right\}$	Cornu.
	Vo.	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} us \\ u \end{matrix} \right\}$	Manus	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} \\ \end{matrix} \right\}$	Cornu.
	Abl.	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} u \\ u \end{matrix} \right\}$	Manu	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} \\ \end{matrix} \right\}$	Cornu.
(b) 3					Nom.

Pluraliter	Nom.	{ us na	Manus	}	Cornua.
	Gen.	uum	Manuum		Cornuum.
	Dat.	ibus	Manibus		Cornibus.
	Acc.	{ us na	Manus		Cornua.
	Vo.	{ us na	Manus		Cornua.
	Abl.	ibus	Manibus.		Cornibus.

These words make the *Dative* and *Ablative* Plural in *ibus*.

Artus	{	Acus	{	Quercus	}	ibus.
Arcus		Ficus		Lacus		
Tribus		Specus		Partus		
				Vern		
				Gen		

Jesus is a word singular, and thus declined.

N.	G.	D.	Acc.	Vo.	Ab.
Jesus,	Jesu,	Jesu,	Jesum,	Jesu,	Jesu.

The Fifth Declension.

This Declension makes only one Termination in the Nominative Case; and the *Nouns* of this Declension are thus varied.

No.

Singulariter	{	No. <i>res.</i>	{	Pluraliter	{	No. <i>res.</i>
		G. <i>rei.</i>				G. <i>rerum.</i>
		D. <i>rei.</i>				D. <i>rebus.</i>
		Acc. <i>rem.</i>				Ac. <i>res.</i>
		Voc. <i>res.</i>				V. <i>res.</i>
		Ab. <i>re.</i>				Ab. <i>rebus.</i>

Note,

All Nouns of the fifth Declension are of the *Fæminine Gender* ; except *Meridies* Masculine, and *Dies* the doubtful.

No Nouns of this Declension have the Genitive, Dative, and Ablative Cases Plural, except,

<i>Res,</i>	<i>Facies,</i>	<i>Meridies.</i>
<i>Species,</i>	<i>Acies,</i>	
	<i>Dies.</i>	

The Declension of Adjectives.

A Noun Adjective of *Three Terminations* ; each Termination is of a different Gender, and they be declined after the first and second Declension ; as,

(b 4)

Nom.

		Mas.	Fœm.	Neut.
Singulariter	Nom.	<i>Bonus</i>	<i>Bonâ</i>	<i>Bonum.</i>
	Gen.	<i>Boni</i>	<i>Bonæ</i>	<i>Boni.</i>
	Dat.	<i>Bono</i>	<i>Bonæ</i>	<i>Beno.</i>
	Acc.	<i>Bonum</i>	<i>Bonam</i>	<i>Bonum.</i>
	Vo.	<i>Bone</i>	<i>Bonæ</i>	<i>Bonum.</i>
	Ab.	<i>Bono</i>	<i>Bonæ</i>	<i>Bono.</i>

Pluraliter	Nom.	<i>Boni</i>	<i>Bonæ</i>	<i>Bonæ</i>
	Gen.	<i>Bonorum</i>	<i>Bonarum</i>	<i>Bonorum</i>
	Dat.	<i>Bonis</i>	<i>Bonis</i>	<i>Bonis.</i>
	Acc.	<i>Bonos</i>	<i>Bonas</i>	<i>Bonæ.</i>
	Vo.	<i>Boni</i>	<i>Bonæ</i>	<i>Bonæ.</i>
	Abl.	<i>Bonis</i>		

These following with their compounds make the *Genitive* in *ius*, and *Dative* in *i* only; the rest of the Cases according to the Rule of *Bonus*.

Totus,
Solus,
Alius,
Alter,

Unus.
Uter,
Neuter; &c,

Singul.	Nom.	<i>Unus, una, unum.</i>
	Gen.	<i>Unius.</i>
	Dat.	<i>Uni.</i> And then as <i>Bonus</i> .

Only

Only *alius* makes the Neuter Gender in the Nominative and Accusative Singular *aliud*.

Ambo and *Duo* want the Singular Number, and have a peculiar form of Declension thus.

Plural.	No.	<i>Ambo, ambæ, ambo.</i>
	Ge.	<i>Amborum, ambarum, amborum.</i>
	Dat.	<i>Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.</i>
	Ac.	<i>Ambos, ambas, ambo.</i>
	Vo.	<i>Ambo, ambæ, ambo.</i>
	Ab.	<i>Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.</i>

Likewise *Duo*.

A Noun Adjective of *all the Genders* in *one Termination*, is thus declined after the third Declension.

Singulariter.	No.	<i>Hic, hæc, & hoc Fælix.</i>
	Ge.	<i>Hujus Fælicis.</i>
	Dat.	<i>Huic Fælici.</i>
	Ac.	<i>Hunc & hanc fælicem & hoc fælix.</i>
	Vo.	<i>O fælix.</i>
	Abl.	<i>Hoc, hæc, & hoc fælice vel fælici.</i>

Plural.	No.	<i>Hi & hæ fælices & hæc fælicia.</i>
	Ge.	<i>Horum, harum & horum fælicium.</i>
	Dat.	<i>His fælicibus.</i>
	Acc.	<i>Hos & has fælices, & hæc fælicia.</i>
	Vo.	<i>O fælices, & O fælicia.</i>
	Abl.	<i>His fælicibus.</i>

Adjectives

Adjectives of all the Genders, under two Terminations, are thus declined after the third Declension.

Singulariter {
 No. *Hic, & hæc tristis, & hoc triste.*
 Ge. *Hujus tristis.*
 Da. *Huic tristi.*
 Ac. *Hunc, & hanc tristem, & hoc triste.*
 Vo. *O tristis, & O triste.*
 Ab. *Hoc, hac, & hoc tristi.*

Plural. {
 No. *Hi, & hæc tristes, & hæc tristia.*
 Ge. *Horum, harum, & horum tristium.*
 Da. *His tristibus.*
 Ac. *Hos, & has tristes, & hæc tristia:*
 Vo. *O tristes, & O tristia.*
 Ab. *His tristibus.*

Of the comparison of Nouns.

Nouns capable of excess, which may increase, or be diminished, form comparison.

Degrees of comparison are three.

Positive, signifying absolutely;
 as, *Durus*, hard.

Comparative, somewhat exceeding;
 as, *Durior*, harder.

Superlative, noting the utmost excess;
 as *Durissimus*, hardest.

The

The *Comparative* is formed of the first Case of the Positive, which endeth in *i*, by putting to *or*, and *us*; as of *Duri*, *Durior*, *Durius*.

The *Superlative* is formed of the same Case ending in *i*, by putting to *s*, and *simus*; as *Duri*, *Durissimus*.

Positives in *r*, make the Superlative by putting to *rimus*; as,

Pulcher, *Pulcherrimus*.

Except,

<i>Dexter</i> ,	<i>Dextimus</i> .
<i>Sinister</i> ,	<i>Sinistimus</i> .

These six change *Lis* the Positive, into *Limus* the Superlative.

<i>Docilis</i> ,	<i>Docillimus</i> .
<i>Agilis</i> ,	<i>Agillimus</i> .
<i>Gracilis</i> ,	<i>Gracillimus</i> .
<i>Humilis</i> ,	<i>Humillimus</i> .
<i>Similis</i> ,	<i>Simillimus</i> .
<i>Facilis</i> ,	<i>Facillimus</i> .

Adjectives derived of $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Dico} \\ \text{Loquor} \\ \text{Volo} \\ \text{Facio} \end{array} \right\}$ are compared like Participles in *ens*; as, *Maledicus*

Maledicus, *dicentior, dicentissimus.*

Magniloquus, *quentior, quentissimus.*

Benevolus, *lentior, lentissimus.*

Magnificus, *centior, centissimus.*

A Noun having a Vowel before *Us*; abides the same, and Notes its excess by *Magis* the Comparative, and *Maxime* the Superlative; as,

Pius, magis pius, maxime pius.

From these general Rules are excepted, these.

1. *Bonus, melior, optimus.*

Malus, peior, pessimus.

Magnus, major, maximus.

Parvus, minor, minimus.

Vetus, veterior, veterrimus.

Maturus, maturior, maturimus.

Nequam, nequior, nequissimus.

Multus plurimus, multa plurima;

Multum, plus, plurimum: As also,

2. All that want their *Positives*; and are compared from *Adverbs*, or *Præpositions*: Such are,

Ocyor,

Ocyor, ocissimus.
Potior, potissimus.
Deterior, deterrimus.
Penitior, penitissimus.

Of
 Citra, *Citer, citerior, citerrimus.*
 Extra, *Exterus, exterior, extimus.*
 Infra, *Inferus, inferior, infimus.*

Supra *Superns, superior, } Supremus.*
Summus.

Post *Posterus, posterior, postremus.*
Prope, propior, proximus.
Ultra, Ulterior, Ultimus.
Pridem, prior, primus.
Diu, diutior, diutissimus.

3. Such as want the Comparative; as,

Inclutus, Inclutissimus.
Meritus, Meritissimus,
Invitus, Invitissimus,
Sacer, Sacerrimus.
Falsus, Falsissimus,
Fidus, Fidissimus,
Diversus, Diversissimus.
Nuper, Nuperrimus.

4. Such

4. Such as want the *Superlative*; as,

Opimus, *Opimior.*

Adolescens, *Adolescentior.*

<i>Juvenis,</i>	<i>Junior,</i>	} His addi solent minimus, & max- imus natu.
<i>Senex,</i>	<i>Senior,</i>	
<i>Declivis,</i>	<i>Declivior.</i>	

Longinquus, *Longinquior.*

Salutaris, *Salutarior.*

Supinus, *Supinior.*

Ingens, *Ingentior.*

Satur, *Saturior.*

Ante, *Anterior.*

Infinitus, *Infinitior.*

Taciturnus, *Taciturnior.*

Communis, *Communior.*

5. Substantives abusively compared; as,

Nero, *Nerenior.*

Cinædus, *Cinædior.*

Pænus, *Pænior.*

The Variation of a Pronoun.

All Pronouns (like Nouns) have two numbers, and six Cases, only the *Vocative* is wanted to all of them, but these four.

Tu, Voc. *O tu*.

Meus, Voc. *Mi, mea, meum*.

Noster, Voc. *Er, ra, um*.

Nostras, Voc. *Nostras, Nostrate*.

Every Pronoun is of every Gender, and may be joyned to Nouns, according to their Genders.

There be four Declensions peculiar to Pronouns.

The first Declension.

Ego,
Tu,
Sui, } be of the first Declension, and thus declined.

Singulariter	No.	<i>Ego</i> .	Pluraliter	No.	<i>Nos</i> .
	Ge.	<i>Mei</i> .		Ge.	<i>Nostrum vel nostri</i> .
	Da.	<i>Mihi</i> .		Da.	<i>Nobis</i> .
	Acc.	<i>Me</i> .		Acc.	<i>Nos</i> .
	Vo.	<i>Caret</i> .		Vo.	<i>Caret</i> .
	Abl.	<i>A me</i> .		Abl.	<i>A nobis</i> .

No:

Singulariter	No.	Tu.	Pluraliter	No.	Vos.
	Ge.	Tui.		Ge.	Vestrūm vel vestri.
	Da.	Tibi.		Da.	Vobis.
	Acc.	Te.		Acc.	Vos.
	Vo.	O tu.		Vo.	O vos.
	Abl.	A te.		Abl.	A vobis.

Singulariter & Pluraliter	{	Nom.	Caret.
		Gen.	Sui.
		Dat.	Sibi.
		Acc.	Se.
		Voc.	Caret.
		Abl.	A se.

The second Declension.

Ille, Is,
Ipsē, Qui } be of the second Declension, and
Iste. } thus declined.
Hic,

Singulariter	{	No.	<i>Ille, a, ud.</i> <i>Iste, a, ud.</i> <i>Ipsē, a, um.</i>	{	Pluraliter	{	No.	<i>Illi.</i> <i>Isti,</i> <i>Ipsi.</i>	{	<i>a, a.</i>
		Ge.	<i>Ius.</i>				Ge.	<i>Orum,</i>		
		Da.	<i>i.</i>					<i>rum, orum.</i>		
		Acc.	<i>um, am.</i>				Da.	<i>Is.</i>		
		Vo.	<i>Caret.</i>				Ac.	<i>Os, as, a.</i>		
		Abl.	<i>o, a, o.</i>				Vo.	<i>Caret.</i>		
							Abl.	<i>Is.</i>		

No.

Singulariter	No. <i>Is, ea, id.</i>	Pluraliter	No. <i>Ij, ea; ea.</i>
	Ge. <i>Ejus.</i>		G. <i>eorum, earū, eorū.</i>
	Da. <i>Ei.</i>		Da. <i>Iis, vel eis.</i>
	Ac. <i>Eum, eam, id.</i>		Ac. <i>Eos, eas, ea.</i>
	Vo. <i>Caret.</i>		Vo. <i>Caret.</i>
	Abl. <i>Eo, eā, eo.</i>		Ab. <i>Iis, vel eis.</i>

So idem.

Singulariter	N. <i>qui, quæ, quod.</i>	Pluraliter	N. <i>Qui, quæ, quæ.</i>
	G. <i>Cujus.</i>		G. <i>quorū, quarū, quorū.</i>
	D. <i>Cui.</i>		D. <i>Quibus, vel queis.</i>
	A. <i>quem, quā, quod.</i>		A. <i>quos, quas, quæ.</i>
	V. <i>Caret.</i>		V. <i>Caret.</i>
	A. <i>Quo, qua, quo.</i>		A. <i>Quibus, vel queis.</i>

Quis with its Compounds is Declined like *qui*; only the Neuter Gender Singular, is,

Quod,
vel
Quid.

Nequis,
Aliquis,
Siquis,
Nunquis. } Make *qua* the Fœminine Singular,
and Neuter Plural : as,

Siqua Mulier.
Nequa Pericula.

(c)

Ecquis

Ecquis makes both { *Ecque,*
and
Ecqua.

Quisquis varieth only three Cases.

Nom. *Quisquis, quicquid.*

Acc. *Quicquid.*

Abl. *Quoquo, quaquā, quoquo.*

The Third Declension.

Mens,
Tuus, { be of the third Declension, and de-
Suus, { clined like Nouns Adjectives of three
Noster, { Terminations.
Vester. }

Note, *Mens* makes the Vocative *mi, meum.*

Cujus the Interrogative assimilating the Pronoun, may be here annexed, to be declined like these.

The Fourth Declension:

Nostras, { be of the Fourth Declension, and de-
Vestras, { clined like a Noun Adjective of all
Cujas. { the Genders, and two Terminations.

Note,

Note,

Some Compound Pronouns be *Heteroclites* and thus declined.

Singular.

No. { *Istic,*
 { *Isthac,* } Acc. { *Istunc,* } Abl. { *Istoc.*
 { *Istoc,* vel *Istuc.* } { *Istanc,* } { *Istac.*
 { *Istoc,* vel *Istuc.* } { *Istoc.*

Pluraliter.

Nom. }
 Accus. } *Isthac.*

So *Illic.*

Singulariter.

Ac. { *Eccum,* *Eccam.*
 { *Ellum,* *Ellam.*

Pluraliter.

Ac. { *Eccos,* *Eccas.*
 { *Ellos,* *Ellas.*

Of the Variation of the Verb.

A Verb is varied by two Numbers.

with { *Persons,*
 { *Moods,* } peculiar to it.
 { *Tenses,*
 { *Conjugations.*

(c) 2

There

There be three *Persons*.

First, speaking of himself; as,
Ego, I, Nos, We.

Second, speaks to another; as,
Tu, Thou; Vos, Ye.

Third, speaks of another; as,
Ille, He; Illi, They.

Of Moods.

There be four *Moods* or manners of expressing an action, passion, or existency.

1. *Indicative* { asking { *amas tu*, dost thou
 { affirming { love? *amat ille*, he
 doth love.

2. *Imperative*, bidding or commanding; as,
ama tu, love thou.

3. *Potential*, speaking a power or capacity with these signs; *May, can, might, would, could.*

A *Conjunction* joyned to this, 'it is called the *Subjunctive Mood*, an *Adverb* of wishing joyned to it, makes it the *Optative Mood*.

4. *Infinitive*, noting action, passion, or being, without any certain *Termination*, and therefore hath neither *Number*, nor *Person*, nor *Nominative*

minative Case before it; but dependeth on another Verb, or part of speech, with the usual sign *To*, affixed to it.

Three Gerunds, <i>Di, do, dum</i> ;	} are parts of this Mood, and of the nature of it.
Two Supines, <i>um, u</i> ;	
And Participles	

Of the Tenses.

All actions, passions, and existencies are subject to *Five Times*, or *Tences*, in which they pass, and of which they are signified.

There be Five Tences.

Present Tense : Time now ; as, *Amo, I do Love.*

Imperfect Tense : Late time ; as, *Amabam, I did love.*

Perfect Tense : Time fully past ; as, *Amavi, I have loved.*

Pluperfect Tense : Time long since past ; as, *Amaveram, I had loved.*

Future Tense : Time yet to come ; as, *Amabo, I shall or will love.*

Be it remembred.

Do, did, have, had, shall, will, do signifie
The Times, which Mortal actions qualifie.

Of the Conjugations.

There be four Conjugations of Verbs.

First, hath <i>a</i> long	} before <i>re</i> and <i>ris</i> .
Second, hath <i>e</i> long	
Third, hath <i>e</i> short	
Fourth, hath <i>i</i> long	

According to these, all Verbs are to be Conjugated after these Examples.

Actives.

1. Con. *Amo, amas, amavi, amare, amandi, amando, amandum, amatum, amatu, amans, amaturus*, to love.

2. Con. *Doceo, doces, docui, docere, docendi, docendo, docendum, doctum, doctu, docens, docturus*, to teach.

3. Con. *Lego, legis, legi, legere, legendi, legendo, legendum, lectum, lectu, legens, lecturus*, to read.

4. Con. *Audio, audis, audiui, audire, audiendi, audiendo, audiendum, auditum, auditu, audiens, auditurus*, to hear.

Passives.

1. Con. *Amor, amaris, vel amare, amatus, sum vel fui, amari, amatus, amandus*, to be loved.

2. Con.

2. Con. *Doceor, doceris vel docere, doctus sum vel fui, doceri, doctus, docendus, to be taught.*

3. Con. *Legor, legeris vel legere, lectus sum vel fui, legi, lectus, legendus, to be read.*

4. Con. *Audior, audiris vel audire, auditus sum vel fui, audiri, auditus, audiendus, to be heard.*

Deponents.

Verbs Deponents are varied like Passives, because ending in *or*, they imitate them; but signifying actively, they have *Gerunds, Supines and Participles*, as Verbs Active; as,

1. Con. *Miror, miraris vel mirare, miratus sum vel fui, mirari, mirandi, mirando, mirandum, miratum, miratus, mirans, miraturus, miratus, mirandus, to admire.*

2. Con. *Fateor, fateris vel fatere, fassus sum vel fui fateri, fatendi, fatendo, fatendum, fassum, fassu, fatens, fassurus, fassus, fatendus, to confess.*

3. Con. *Loquor, loqueris vel loquere, locutus sum vel fui, loqui, loquendi, loquendo, loquendum, locutum, locutu, loquens, locuturus, locutus, loquendus, to speak.*

4. Con. *Mentior, mentiris vel mentire, mentis sum vel fui, mentiri, mentiendi, mentiendo, mentiendum, mentitum, mentitu, mentiens, mentiturus, mentitus, mentiendus.*

Of the forming a Verb.

Unto the forming a Verb, thorough the Moods and Tenses, it must be noted.

From the *Present Tense* of the Indicative Mood is formed the *Præter-Imperfect Tense*, and *Future Tense* of the same Mood, the *Present Tense*, and *Præter-Imperfect Tense* of all other Moods, as of *Amo*, is formed *amabam, amabo, amem, amarem, amare*: So also the Gerunds; as, *amandi, amando, amandum*, and Participle of the Present Tense; as, *amans*.

From the *Perfect Tense* of the Indicative Mood is formed the *Pluperfect Tense* of the same Mood, the *Perfect, Pluperfect Tense*, and *Future Tense* of all other Moods; as,

Of <i>Amavi</i>	{	<i>amaveram.</i>
		<i>amaverim.</i>
		<i>amavissem.</i>
		<i>amavero.</i>
		<i>amavisse.</i>

A Verb

A Verb Active is formed after
this manner.

Indicative Mood.

I love, thou, he.

We, ye, they.

Present tence Sing.	<i>Amo,</i>	<i>as,</i>	<i>at.</i>	Plural.	<i>amus,</i>	<i>atis,</i>	<i>ant.</i>
	Teach.						
	<i>Doceo,</i>	<i>es,</i>	<i>et.</i>		<i>emus,</i>	<i>etis,</i>	<i>ent.</i>
	Read.						
	<i>Lego,</i>	<i>is,</i>	<i>it.</i>		<i>imus,</i>	<i>itis,</i>	<i>unt.</i>
	Hear.						
	<i>Audio,</i>	<i>is,</i>	<i>it.</i>		<i>imus,</i>	<i>itis,</i>	<i>unt.</i>

Præter-Imperfect Tense

I did love.

Sing.	<i>Amabam,</i>	<i>as,</i>	<i>at.</i>	Pluraliter	<i>amus,</i>	<i>atis,</i>	<i>ant.</i>
	<i>Docebam,</i>	<i>as,</i>	<i>at.</i>		<i>amus,</i>	<i>atis,</i>	<i>ant.</i>
	<i>Legebam,</i>	<i>as,</i>	<i>at.</i>		<i>amus,</i>	<i>atis,</i>	<i>ant.</i>
	<i>Audiebam,</i>	<i>as,</i>	<i>at.</i>		<i>amus,</i>	<i>atis,</i>	<i>ant.</i>

Future Tense

I shall or will love.

Sing.	<i>Amabo,</i>	<i>is,</i>	<i>it.</i>	Plural.	<i>imus,</i>	<i>itis,</i>	<i>unt.</i>
	<i>Docebo,</i>	<i>is,</i>	<i>it.</i>		<i>imus,</i>	<i>itis,</i>	<i>unt.</i>
	<i>Legam,</i>	<i>es,</i>	<i>et.</i>		<i>emus,</i>	<i>etis,</i>	<i>ent.</i>
	<i>Audiam,</i>	<i>es,</i>	<i>et.</i>		<i>emus,</i>	<i>etis,</i>	<i>ent.</i>

Imper-

Imperative Mood hath only the Present Tense.

This Mood ever wants the first Person Singular.

Love thou, he.

We, ye, they.

Present tence Sing.	<i>Ama, amet.</i>	Plural.	<i>emus</i>	<i>ate</i>	<i>ent.</i>
	<i>Amato, amato,</i>			<i>atote</i>	<i>antio.</i>
	<i>Doce, eat.</i>		<i>eamus</i>	<i>ete</i>	<i>cant.</i>
	<i>Doceto, eto.</i>			<i>etote</i>	<i>ento.</i>
	<i>Lege, at.</i>		<i>amus</i>	<i>ite</i>	<i>ant.</i>
	<i>Legito, ito.</i>			<i>itote</i>	<i>unto.</i>
	<i>Audi, at.</i>		<i>iamus</i>	<i>ite</i>	<i>iant.</i>
	<i>Andito, ito.</i>			<i>itote</i>	<i>iunto.</i>

Potential Mood.

Present Tense.

I may or can love.
thou, he.

We, ye, they.

Sing.	<i>Amem, es, et.</i>	Plur.	<i>emus, etis, ent.</i>
	<i>Doceam, eas, at.</i>		<i>amus, atis, ant.</i>
	<i>Legam, as, at.</i>		<i>amus, atis, ant.</i>
	<i>Audiam, as, at.</i>		<i>amus, atis, ant.</i>

Proeter-imperfect Tense.

I might or could love.

Sing.	<i>Amarem, es, et.</i>	Plur.	<i>emus, etis, ent.</i>
	<i>Docerem, es, et.</i>		<i>emus, etis, ent.</i>
	<i>Legerem, es, et.</i>		<i>emus, etis, ent.</i>
	<i>Audirem, es, et.</i>		<i>emus, etis, ent.</i>

Infinitive

Infinitive Mood.

Present Tense.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Amare,} \\ \text{Docere,} \\ \text{Legere,} \\ \text{Audire,} \end{array} \right\}$	to	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{love.} \\ \text{teach.} \\ \text{read.} \\ \text{hear.} \end{array} \right\}$
----------------	---	----	---

Gerunds.

<i>Amandi, do, dum.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{of loving,} \\ \text{or being} \\ \text{loved.} \end{array} \right\}$
<i>Docendi, do, dum.</i>	
<i>Legendi, do, dum.</i>	
<i>Audiendi, do, dum.</i>	

Amans } Loving
 Docens }
 Legens } Indicative Mood.
 Audiens }
 Tense

Perfect Tense.

I have loved thou, he. We, ye, they.

Singular.	<i>Amaui, isti, it.</i>	Plural.	<i>imus, istis, erunt. v. ere.</i>
	<i>Docui, isti, it.</i>		<i>imus, istis, erunt. v. ere.</i>
	<i>Legi, isti, it.</i>		<i>imus, istis, erunt. v. ere.</i>
	<i>Audiui, isti, it.</i>		<i>imus, istis, erunt. v. ere.</i>

Pluperfect Tense.

I had loved.

Sing.	<i>Amaveram, as, at.</i>	Plural.	<i>amus, atis, erant.</i>
	<i>Docueram, as, at.</i>		<i>amus, atis, erant.</i>
	<i>Legeram, as, at.</i>		<i>amus, atis, erant.</i>
	<i>Audiveram, as, at.</i>		<i>amus, atis, erant.</i>

Potential

Potential Mood.

Preter-perfect Tense

I might or could have loved.

Sing.	{	<i>Amaverim,</i>	<i>is,</i>	<i>it.</i>	Plural.	{	<i>imus,</i>	<i>itis,</i>	<i>int.</i>
		<i>Docuerim,</i>	<i>is,</i>	<i>it.</i>			<i>imus,</i>	<i>itis,</i>	<i>int.</i>
		<i>Legerim,</i>	<i>is,</i>	<i>it.</i>			<i>imus,</i>	<i>itis,</i>	<i>int.</i>
		<i>Audiverim,</i>	<i>is,</i>	<i>it.</i>			<i>imus,</i>	<i>itis,</i>	<i>int.</i>

Pluperfect Tense

I might or could had loved.

Sing.	{	<i>Amavissem,</i>	<i>es,</i>	<i>et.</i>	Plural.	{	<i>emus,</i>	<i>etis,</i>	<i>ent.</i>
		<i>Docuisssem,</i>	<i>es,</i>	<i>et.</i>			<i>emus,</i>	<i>etis,</i>	<i>ent.</i>
		<i>Legissem,</i>	<i>es,</i>	<i>et.</i>			<i>emus,</i>	<i>etis,</i>	<i>ent.</i>
		<i>Audivissem,</i>	<i>es,</i>	<i>et.</i>			<i>emus,</i>	<i>etis,</i>	<i>ent.</i>

Future Tense

I may or can love hereafter.

Sing.	{	<i>Amavero,</i>	<i>is,</i>	<i>it.</i>	Plural.	{	<i>imus,</i>	<i>itis,</i>	<i>int.</i>
		<i>Docuero,</i>	<i>is,</i>	<i>it.</i>			<i>imus,</i>	<i>itis,</i>	<i>int.</i>
		<i>Legero,</i>	<i>is,</i>	<i>it.</i>			<i>imus,</i>	<i>itis,</i>	<i>int.</i>
		<i>Audivero,</i>	<i>is,</i>	<i>it.</i>			<i>imus,</i>	<i>itis,</i>	<i>int.</i>

Infinitive

Infinitive Mood.

Preter Tense

Amavisse,
Docuisse,
Legisse,
Audivisse. } to have or had loved.

Supines.

To Love.

Amatum,
Doctum,
Lectum,
Auditum.

To be Loved.

Amatu.
Doctus,
Lectus,
Auditus.

Future Tense

Amaturum esse,
Docturum esse,
Lecturum esse,
Auditurum esse, } to love hereafter.

Participle of the Future Tense

Amaturus,
Docturus,
Lecturus,
Auditurus. } to love, or about to love.

To

To the forming Verbs *Passive*, and *Depo-*
nent, some Tenses are formed by the *Parti-*
ciple, and the Verb *Sum*; this Verb *Sum*
 must therefore be thus declined.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense

Sing.	{	I am, thou art, he is.	{	Plu.	{	We are, ye, they.
		<i>Sum, es, est.</i>				<i>Sumus, estis, sunt.</i>

Præter-imperfect Tense

Sing.	{	I was, thou, he.	{	Plu.	{	<i>eramus, eratis, erant.</i>
		<i>Eram, eras, erat.</i>				

Future Tense

Sing.	{	I shall, or will be.	{	Plu.	{	<i>erimus, eritis, erunt</i>
		<i>Ero, eris, erit.</i>				

Imperative Mood

hath only the Present Tense.

This Mood ever wants the first Person Singular.

Present Tense

Sing.	{	Be thou, he.	{	Plu.	{	We, ye, they.	
		<i>Sis, sit.</i>				<i>Sumus</i> { <i>sitis</i> { <i>sint.</i>	
		<i>Es,</i>				<i>este</i>	
		<i>Esto, esto.</i>				<i>estote</i>	<i>sunto.</i>
						Potential	

Potential Mood.

Present Tense

Sing.	{	I may or can be.	}	Plu.	{	We, ye, they.
		thou, he.				simus, sitis, sint.
		Sim, sis, sit.				

Præter-imperfect Tense

Sing.	{	I might or could be	}	Plu.	{	essemus, essetis, essent
		Essem, esses, esset,				

Infinitive Mood.

{ Present Tense } *Esse* to be.

Indicative Mood.

Præter-perfect Tense

I have been, thou, he.			We, ye, they.			
Sing.	{	Fui, fuisti, it.	}	Plu.	{	Fuimus, istis, fuerunt, v. ere.

Pluperfect Tense

Sing.	{	I had been.	}	Plur.	{	ramus, ratis, rant.
		Fueram, ras, rat.				

Potential

Potential Mood.

Præterperfect Tense

I might or could have been.

Sing.	{	<i>Fuerim, ris, rit.</i>	{	Plural.	{	<i>rimus, ritis, rint.</i>

Pluperfect Tense

I might or could had been.

Sing.	{	<i>Fuissem, es, et.</i>	{	Plural.	{	<i>emus, etis, ent.</i>

Future Tense

I may or can be hereafter.

Sing.	{	<i>Fuero, ris, rit.</i>	{	Plur.	{	<i>rimus, ritis, rint.</i>

Infinitive Mood.

Preter Tense

<i>Fuisse</i>	{	to have or had been.	{

Future

Future Tense.

To be hereafter.

Fore vel futurum esse.

Of the Passive.

A Verb Passive is formed after this manner.

Indicative Mood:

Present Tense

I am loved, thou art loved, he is, we are, ye are, they are.

Sing.	{ Amor, amaris, vel amare, atur.			Pluraliter	{		
	{ Doceor, eris, vel ere, etur.					{ mur,	
	{ Legor, eris, vel ere, itur.						{ mini,
	{ Audior, iris, vel ire, itur.						

Præter-imperfect Tense.

I was loved.

Singular.	{			Pluraliter	{	
	{				{	
	{				{	
	{				{	

(d)

Future

Future Tense.

I shall or will be loved.

Singular	Amabor,	beris vel bere,	Pluraliter	imur, imini,
	Docebor,	(itur.		(untur.
	Legar,	eris vel ere,		emur, emini,
	Audiar,	(etur.		(entur.

Imperative Mood

hath only the Present-Tense.

This Mood ever wants the first Person Singular.

Imperative Mood.

Be thou Let him Let us be Be ye Let them
 loved. be loved. loved. loved. be loved

Present tense sing.	Amare, ametur.	Plural.	emur,	amini, entur,
	Amator, amator.			aminor, antor.
	Docere, doceatur.		eamur	emini, eantur,
	Docetor, docetor.			eminor, entor.
	Legere, legatur.		amur,	imini, antur,
	Legitor, legitor.			iminor, untor.
	Audire, audiat.		iamur	imini, antur,
	Auditor, auditor.			iminor, untor.

Potential

Potential Mood.

Present Tense.

I may or can be loved.

Si. Amer, eris vel ere, etur. Pl. emur, emini, entur.

Sing.	{	<i>Docear,</i>	{	<i>aris vel are</i>	{	Pural	{	<i>amur, amini,</i>		
		<i>Legar,</i>							<i>atur.</i>	<i>antur.</i>
		<i>Andiar,</i>								

Præter-imperfect Tense.

I might or could be loved.

Singular.	{	<i>Amarer,</i>	{	<i>eris vel ere,</i>	{	Pural.	{	<i>emur, e-</i>		
		<i>Docerer,</i>							<i>mini, en-</i>	
		<i>Legerer,</i>								<i>atur.</i>
		<i>Andirer,</i>								

Infinitive Mood.

Present Tense	{	<i>Amari,</i>	{	to be	{	loved]		
		<i>Doceri,</i>					taught]	
		<i>Legi,</i>						read.
		<i>Andiri,</i>						

Indicative Mood.

Præter-perfect Tense

I have been loved.

Singular.	{	<i>Amatus,</i>	{	Sum	{	<i>Tus</i> es vel fuisti, <i>tus</i> est
		<i>Doctus,</i>				vel fuit. Plur. <i>ti</i> sumus
		<i>Lectus,</i>				vel fuimus, <i>ti</i> estis vel
		<i>Auditus,</i>				fuiſtis, <i>ti</i> sunt fuerunt
				vel fui		vel ere.

Pluperfect Tense

I had been loved.

Plural.	{	<i>Amatus,</i>	{	Eram	{	<i>Tus</i> eras vel fueras, <i>tus</i> erat
		<i>Doctus,</i>				vel fuerat. Pl. <i>ti</i> eramus
		<i>Lectus,</i>				vel fueramus, <i>ti</i> eratis
		<i>Auditus,</i>				vel fueratis, <i>ti</i> erant
				vel fueram		vel fuerant.

Potential Mood.

Præter-perfect Tense

I might or could have been loved.

Sing.	{	<i>Amatus,</i>	{	Sim vel fuerim,	{	<i>tus</i> sis vel fueris,
		<i>Doctus,</i>				<i>tus</i> sit vel fuerit, Plu. <i>ti</i> simus
		<i>Lectus,</i>				vel fuerimus, <i>ti</i> sitis vel fueritis,
		<i>Auditus,</i>				<i>ti</i> sint vel fuerint.

Plu-

Pluperfect Tense.

I might or could had been loved.

Sing.	<i>Amatus</i>	{	<i>Essem</i> vel <i>fuissem</i> , <i>tus</i> <i>esses</i> vel
	<i>Doctus</i>		<i>fuiſſes</i> , <i>tus</i> <i>eſſet</i> vel <i>fuiſſet</i> . Pl.
	<i>Lectus</i>		<i>ti eſſemus</i> vel <i>fuiſſemus</i> , <i>ti eſſetis</i>
	<i>Auditus</i>		vel <i>fuiſſetis</i> , <i>ti eſſent</i> vel <i>fuiſſent</i> .

Future Tense.

I may or can be loved hereafter.

Sing.	<i>Amatus</i>	{	<i>Ero</i> vel <i>fuero</i> , <i>tus</i> <i>eris</i> vel <i>fueris</i> ,
	<i>Doctus</i>		<i>tus</i> <i>erit</i> vel <i>fuerit</i> . Pl. <i>ti</i> <i>erimus</i>
	<i>Lectus</i>		vel <i>fuerimus</i> , <i>ti</i> <i>eritis</i> vel <i>fueritis</i> ,
	<i>Auditus</i>		<i>ti</i> <i>erunt</i> vel <i>fuerint</i> .

Infinitive Præter Tense.

To have or had been loved.

{	<i>Amatum</i>	{	esse vel fuisse:
	<i>Doctum</i>		
	<i>Lectum</i>		
	<i>Auditum</i>		

Future Tense.

<i>Amatum</i> iri vel amandum esse,	{	to	{	loved,
<i>Doctum</i> iri vel docendum esse,				taught,
<i>Lectum</i> iri vel legendum esse,				read,
<i>Auditum</i> iri vel audiendum esse,				heard
				hereafter.

A Participle of the Præ- ter-perfect Tense.	{	<i>Amatus,</i>	}	loved.
		<i>Doctus,</i>		taught.
		<i>Lectus,</i>		read.
		<i>Auditus,</i>		heard.

A Participle of the Fu- ture in <i>us.</i>	{	<i>Amandus,</i>	}	to	{	loved.
		<i>Docendus,</i>				taught.
		<i>Legendus,</i>				read.
		<i>Audiendus,</i>				heard.

Of certain Verbs going out of Rule,
which are declined and formed
in manner following.

Possum, potes, potui, posse, potens ; *To may or can.*

Volo, vis, volui, velle, volendi, volendo, volendum ; supinis caret, volens ; *To will or be willing.*

Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle, nolendi, nolendo, nolendum ; supinis caret, nolens : *To nill, or to be unwilling.*

Edo, edis vel es, edi, edere vel esse ; edendi, edendo, edendum ; esum, esu, vel estum, estu, edens, esurus, vel esturus : *To eat.*

Fio, fis, factus sum vel fui, fieri, factus, facien-
dus : *To be made, or to be done.*

Fero,

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre, ferendi, ferendo, ferendum, latum, latu, ferens, laturus : *To bear or suffer.*

Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus sum vel fui, ferri, latus, ferendus : *To be born or suffered.*

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense Sing.	Pluraliter.	Possūm, potes, potest.	Possūmus, potestis, possunt.
		Volo, vis, vult.	Volumus, vultis, volunt.
		Nolo, nonvis, nonvult.	Nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt.
		Malo, mavis, mavult.	Malumus, mavultis, malunt.
		Edo, edis vel es, edit vel est.	Edimus, editis vel estis, edunt.
		Fio, fis, fit.	Fimus, fitis, fiunt.
		Fero, fers, fert. Feror, ferris vel ferre, fertur.	Ferimus, fertis, ferunt. Ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.

Im
Præter-perfect Tense

Singular.	Poteram	}	as, at. Plu. amus, atis, ant.
	Volebam		
	Nolebam		
	Malebam		
	Edebam		
	Fiebam		
	Ferebam		
	Ferebar, baris vel bare, batur. Plu. bamur, bamini, bantur.		

Future Tense

Singular.	Potero, eris, erit. Plu. erimus, eritis, erunt.
	Volam { Edam { es, et, Pl. emus, etis, ent.
	Nolam { Fiam {
	Malam { Feram {
	Ferar, fereris vel ferere, feretur. Pl. Fere- mur, feremini, ferentur.

Possum, Volo, Malo, have no Imperative Mood.

This Mood ever wants the first Person singular.

Imperative Mood.

Present Tense Singular.

Noli, nolito.	Plu. Nolite, nolitote.				
Es esto	} Pl. Edamus	} editote.	} edant edunto.		
Ede				} edito	} edite este
Edito					

Fito

Fito tu, { Fiat } Pl. Fiamus { fite } { fiant }
 { Fito. } { fitote } { fiunto. }

Fer { ferat } Pl. fera- { ferte } { ferant. }
 Ferto, { fertot. } mus { fertote } { ferunto. }
 Ferre { feratur } Pl. fera- { ferimini } { ferantur }
 Fertor { fertor. } mur { feriminor } { feruntor. }

Potential Mood.

Present tense sing. { Possim } { Nolim } { is, it. Pl. imus, itis, int. }
 { Velim } { Malim } { }
 Edam { } { }
 Fiam { as, at. Pl. amus, atis, ant. }
 Feram { } { }
 Ferar, aris vel are, atur. Pl. amur, ami-
 ni, antur.

Præter-Imperfect Tense

Singular. { Possim } { Ederem } { es, et. Pl. emus, e- }
 { Vellem } { vel essem } { tis, ent. }
 { Nolleni } { Fierem } { }
 { Mallem } { Ferrem } { }
 Ferrer, eris vel ere, etur. Plu. emur,
 emini, entur.

Infinitive

Infinitive Mood.

Present Tense.	Potuisse	Potest.	Pl. Possunt.
	Velle.		
	Nolle.		
	Malle.		
	Edere vel esse.		
	Ferre.		
	Fieri.		
	Ferri.		

Indicative Mood.

Singular.	Præter-perfect Tense		
	Potui	Malui	isti, it. Pl. imus, istis,
	Volui	Edi	erunt, vel ere.
	Nolui	Tuli	
	Factus	Sum vel fui, tus es vel fuisti, tus est	
	Latus	vel fuit. Pl. ti sumus vel fuimus, ti estis vel fuistis, ti sunt fuerunt vel fuere.	

Præter-pluperfect Tense

Singulariter.	Potueram	Malueram	ras, rat. Pl. ra-
	Volueram	Ederam	mus, atis, ant.
	Nolueram	Tuleram	
	Factus	Eram vel fueram, tus eras vel fue-	
	Latus	ras, tus erat vel fuerat. Pl. ti e-	
		ramus, v. fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant, v. fuerant.	

Præter-

Potential Mood

Singular.	Potuerim	} {	Maluerim	} {	ris, rit. Pl. rimus, ritis, rint.
	Voluerim		Ederim		
	Noluerim		Tulerim		
	} {	} {	Sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus		
			Factus sit vel fuerit. Plu. ti simus vel		
			Latus fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.		

Præterpluperfect Tense

Singular.	Potuissem	} Maluissem	} ses, set. Pl. semus,		
	Voluissem			Edissem	} setis, sent.
	Noluissem			Tulissem	
	} Factus	essem vel fuisset, tus esses vel fuisses,			
		} Latus	tus esset vel fuisset. Pl. ti essemus		
			vel fuissetis, ti essetis vel fuissetis;		
	ti essent vel fuissent.				

Future Tense

Singular.	Potuerō	} {	Maluerō	} {	ris, rit. Pl. rimus, ritis, rint.	
	Voluerō		Ederō			
	Noluerō		Tulerō			
	} {	} {	} {	} {	} {	
						Ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris,
						Factus
} {	} {	} {	} {	} {		
					Latus	vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis,
} {	} {	} {	} {	} {		
					ti erunt vel fuerint.	

Infini-

Infinitive Mood.

Præterperfect
Tense

Potuisse.
 Voluisse.
 Noluisse.
 Maluisse.
 Edisse.
 Tulisse.
 Factum esse vel fuisse.
 Latum esse vel fuisse.

Future Tense.

{ Esurum esse. } { factum iri, vel faciendum esse.
 { Laturum esse. } { latum iri, vel ferendum esse.

Eo } make { Ibam } in the Imperfect tense
 Queo } Quibam }

Ibo } in the Future
 Quibo } Tense.

Euns } Participles
 Queuns } Present Tense.

Gerunds, *Eundi, eundo, eundum.*

In other Moods and Tenses are formed like Verbs of the fourth Conjugation.



Of the *Disposition* of the Parts of *Speech*.

THe Parts of Speech are disposed

by $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Concord.} \\ \text{Government.} \end{array} \right.$

There be *Three Concords* or exact agree-
ments,

Between $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ Nominative Case and Verb.} \\ 2. \text{ Substantive and Adjective.} \\ 3. \text{ Relative and Antecedent.} \end{array} \right.$

I Concord.

The *Nominative Case* directeth the *Verb*
into its *Number* and *Person*; as,

Discit Puer. The Boy learneth.

2d. Concord.

The *Substantive* directeth its *Adjective*,
be it Noun, Pronoun, or Participle; to be
of

of the same *Case*, *Gender*, and *Number* with it self; as,

Via ad bonos mores non sera.

The way to good manners is not late.

Nullus amicus ibit ad opes amissas.

No friend will go to lost riches.

Meus Pater amat me.

My Father loveth me.

3d. Concord.

The *Antecedent* directeth its *Relative* to be of the same *Case*, *Number*, and *Person* with it self; as,

Vir sapit, qui pauca loquitur.

He is wise who speaketh few things.

Prima, quæ vitam dedit, hora carpsit.

The first hour which gave life, took it.

Concerning these *Concords*, these *Rules* are to be observed.

1. The *Nominative Case*, the *Substantive*, and the *Antecedent*, are called *Supposites*, because they sustain, and direct the *Verb*, *Adjective*, and *Relative*.

2. The *Supposite* is that word in a sentence which goeth (in English,) next before the *Verb*, *Adjective*, or *Relative*, answering to the question, *who* or *what*?

3. *Sup-*

3. *Supposites* in a Speech relating to men, or rehearsing the Persons, *I, thou, he, we, ye, they,* are to be understood in their *Verb, Adjective, or Relative*, and seldome expressed; as,

Ferunt te pœnituisse.

They report thee to repent.

Boni discunt seduli.

Good Boyes learn diligently.

Qua nocent, docent.

Things which correct, instruct.

4. *A Sentence,*
Part of a sentence,
Infinitive Mood,
Adverb with a Genitive
Case,
Primitive included in
the Possessive,
Any single word put by
it self,

May be the *Supposite* to *Verb, Adjective, or Relative*. But then the *Verb* must be put in the *third Person*, and *Adjective* in the *Newter Gender*.

5. The *Verb, Adjective, Relative,* { Placed between two *Supposites*, of *divers Numbers*, may agree with either of them; as,

Amantium ira amoris redintegratio est,
Vel sunt.

The falling-out of Lovers is the renewing of Love.

Paupertas

Paupertas } *vifa* } *magnum onus*.
 } *vifam* }

Poverty seem'd a great Burthen.

Animal rationis plenum, } *quem vel* }
 } *quod* }
vocamus hominem.

The Creature indow'd with Reason, that
 we call Man.

6. Many Suppositives *Singular*, with a Conjunction Copulative, coupling them, will have a *Verb*, *Adjective*, or *Relative Plural*; which shall agree with the *Suppositiv* of the most worthy *Person*, or *Gender*.

Note therefore,

The *first* Person is more worthy than the *second*; the *second* Person is more worthy than the *third*.

The *Masculine* Gender is more worthy than the *Fæminine*, and the *Fæminine* more worthy than the *Neuter*; but,

Suppositives expressing things *without Life* would have the *Adjective* or *Relative* in the *Neuter Gender*, as most worthy.

7. The *Relative* is to be of the same Case with its *Suppositiv Antecedent*, when they are both attendant on the same *Verb*.

Urbem

Urbem quam statuo vestra est.

The City which I build is yours.

8. An Adjective or Relative put *substantively*, (viz.) in the *Neuter Gender* (the English of the word *Res* extinguished, and forcing it to that Gender). becomes a supposite to *Verb*, or *Adjective*; as,

Difficilia quæ pulchra.

Fair things are hard.

Turpia sunt fugienda.

Filthy things must be shunned.

9. The Relative, and *Nouns indefinite* or *interrogative*, (which are of the nature of a Relative) becomes the *supposite* to the *Verb*, or *Adjective*, if it hath no other; but if it have another, the *Relative*, or *Noun Interrogative* shall be governed of the *Verb*, or some other word in the sentence.

10. The Verb *Sum*, and all Verbs denoting a remarkable action, are often-times understood in their supposite, the *Nominative Case*.

Nulla salus bello. sub. est.

No safety is in War.

Asinus ad Lyram. sub. redit.

The Ass returns to the Harp:

(e)

11. The

11. The answer made in Latine must be of the *same Case*, if made by a Noun; and of the *same Person*, if made by a Verb, in which Case or Person the Question is propounded; as,

Quarum rerum nulla est satietas?

Of what things is there no sufficiency?

Divitiarum, Riches.

Quid agitur in Ludo Literario?

What is done at School?

Studetur, we study.

Except the Question be asked,

1. By *Cujus*, *ja*, *jum*.

2. By a word otherwise governed.

3. By a possessive. For,

The different nature of words, may govern different Cases.

12. These Rules violated, some Figure must be alledged, as the reason thereof; such as,

Antiptosis.

Synthesis.

Hellenismus, or the like.

Of Government.

Government is the construction of a Sentence, in that order, that every foregoing word,

word, doth direct the following word into some certain *Case*, or *Mood*.

All parts of Speech do govern *Cases*, except the *Conjunction*, which couples them; and governeth *Moods* of a *Verb*.

Nouns govern *Cases*, as they

are $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Substantives.} \\ \textit{Adjectives.} \end{array} \right.$

Of the Government of Substantives.

Rule 1. Many Substantives *amplifying* or *enlarging* the *same thing*, shall all be put in the *same Case*; as,

Pater meus Vir. My Father a Man.
Marcus Tullius Cicero amico suo Lentulo.
 To his friend *Lentulus*.

Rule 2. Two Substantives put together, the latter *explaining* the former, by the sign of expressed or understood; shall be put in the *Genitive Case*; as;

Amor nummi. Love of Money.
Umbra virtutis. Shadow of Virtue.

Rule 3. Adjectives or Relatives put *substantively*
 (e) 2

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tively in the Next Gender, thing understood, will have a *Genitive Case* ; as,

Id mantica. That part of the Wallet.

Hoc Noctis. This part of the Night.

Rule 4. Substantives signifying the *quality* or *property* of, or in a thing, to its *praise*, or *dispraise*, must be put in the *Genitive*, or *Ablative Case* ; as,

Vir magni Nasi. A man of a great nose.

Vir nulla fide. A man of no truth.

Rule 5. *Opus* and *Ufus Substantives*, and signifying *need*, require an *Ablative Case* ; as,

Non opus est Verbis. No need of words.

Rule 6. Substantives *derived of Verbs*, especially those which end in *io*, delight in the *Cases* their *Verbs* would govern ; as,

Obtemperatio Legibus. Obedient to the Laws.

Exul a patria. Banished from his Country.

Of the Government of Adjectives.

Adjectives govern a *Genitive Case*, when they,

I. Sig-

1. Signifie any affection of the mind, as desire, fear, knowledge, ignorance, memory, forgetfulness, and the like ; as,

Superbus animi. Proud of Spirit.
Cupidus auri. Desirous of Gold.
Ignarus omnium. Ignorant of all things.

Or be

2. Adjectives in *ax*, derived of Verbs.

Literarum capax. Capable of learning.

3. Nouns *Partitives* or partitively put ; as, Nouns of Number, Interrogatives, Comparatives, and Superlatives ; as,

Utrum horum. Whether of these.

Primus } { *Nostrum*, First,
Optimus } { Best of us.

4. Nouns, which signifie participation of Guilt, or property ; as,

Reus furti. Guilty of Theft.

Of Adjectives governing a Dative Case.

1. All Adjectives which signifie,

Profit, or *disprofit* ;
Likeness, or *unlikeness*.

Fitness, or unfitness ;
Ease, or difficulty ;
Friendship, or enmity ;
Submission, or relation ;
Pleasure, or displeasure.

2. All Adjectives in *bilis* signifying passively, do govern a Dative Case ; as,

Medicabilis herbis: To be cured by herbs.

Of the Accusative Case.

Adjectives signifying measure in *length, breadth, depth, or thickness* will govern an *Accusative Case* ; sometimes a *Genitive*, sometimes an *Ablative* ; as,

Liber manum latus ; Digiti crassus, Longus pede.

A Book an Hand broad, a Finger thick, a Foot long.

Of the Ablative Case.

1. Adjectives will govern an *Ablative Case*, when it signifieth,

The Cause, {
 Instrument, { of a thing or action.
 Manner, {

2. Adjectives

2. Adjectives signifying *fullness*, or *emptiness*, *passion*, or *propriety*, *price* of a thing, *diversity in Order*; *Comparatives expounded by them* govern an *Ablative Case*.

3. *Dignus*, *indignus*, *Captus* *contentus*, *præditus*, *extorris*, *fretus*

Govern an *Ablative Case*.

Of the Government of Pronouns.

Mei, *tui*, *sui*, *nostri*, *vestri*, are used to signify *passion*.

Meus, *tuus*, *suus*, *noster*, *vester*, to express *possession*, or *propriety*.

Ipse and *idem* may be used to all the three Persons.

Of the Government of Verbs.

The Nominative Case.

1. *Verbs Substantives*, such as *Sum*, *forem*, *fio*, and *existo*.

2. *Verbs Passives*, such as, *Vocor*, *habeor*, *dicor*, *appellor*, *nominor*, *existimor*, *Scribor*, *salutor*, *videor*.

3. *Verbs of Gesture*, as *Sedeo, dormio, cubo, curro, incedo,*

will have a *Nominative Case*, to follow them :

And all *Verbs*, if an *Adjective* go before them, and agree with it.

Of the Genitive Case.

1. *Sum*, when it signifieth *possession, property, or duty*, will have a *Genitive Case* ; as,
Adolescentis est.

It is the part of a young Man.

Except these *Nominatives*.

<i>Meum,</i>	<i>Vestrum,</i>
<i>Tuum,</i>	<i>Humanum,</i>
<i>Suum,</i>	<i>Belluinum,</i>
<i>Nostrium,</i>	<i>Et similia ; as,</i>

Humanum est errare. It is the property of Men to erre.

2. *Verbs* which signifie *esteem or regard*, would have the word of *price, or value* put in the *Genitive Case* ; as,

Plurimi fit pecunia.
Money is much worth.

Verbs

Verbs of { *accusing,*
 { *condemning,* } would have a
 { *admonishing,* } *Genitive Case* of
 { *absolving,* } *the Crime, or of-*
 fence.

This is sometimes turned into an *Ablative Case*.

3. *Satago,* {
 Misereor, { have a *Genitive Case* : But,
 Miserefco, {

Misereor, { sometimes have a *Dative*
 Miserefco, { *Case.*

Reminiscor, { Would have a *Genitive, or Ac-*
 Obliviscor, { *cusative Case.* *Memini* some-
 Recordor, { times admits an *Ablative.*
 Memini, { 1. With a *Præposition.*

4. *Potior* will govern a *Genitive, or Ablative Case.*

Of the *Dative Case.*

All Verbs will have a *Dative Case* of the

thing or Person { *to*
 { *for* } whom any thing is
 { *from* }

done, gotten, or taken away : As,

Non

Non vaco omnibus.

I am not at leisure to all.

Habeo huic.

I have it for this Man,

Subtraxit mihi.

He took it from me.

5. Verbs which signifie,

Profit, or disprofit,
Comparison,
Giving, or receiving,
Promise, or payment,
Declaring, or command,
Trust, or distrust,
Obedience, or resist-
ance,
Anger, or threats;
Sum with its com-
pounds

will have a *Dative*
Case.

6. All Verbs compounded,

with $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Bene} \\ \textit{Male} \\ \textit{Satis.} \end{array} \right\}$ will have a *Dative Case.*

Or with $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Præ} \\ \text{Ad} \\ \text{Con} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Inter} \\ \text{Sub} \\ \text{Post} \\ \text{Ob} \\ \text{In} \\ \text{Inter} \end{array} \right\} \text{ will have a Dative Case.}$

7. Many Verbs will have a *double Dative Case*, one of the *Person*, another of the *thing*; as,

Sum tibi præsidio.

I am to thee a safeguard.

Hoc datur mihi pignori.

This thing is given me for a pledge.

Of the Accusative Case.

1. All Verbs *transitives*, (such are *actives* and *deponents*) will have an *Accusative Case* of the word, into which the *action* of the Verb doth pass; as,

Amat otia. He loveth ease.

Sequitur Lupus ipse capellam.

The Wolf followeth the Kid.

2. Verbs *Neuters*, and *Deponents*, which signify *neutrally*, will have the Noun of its own,

own, or a like signification, in the Accusative Case; as,

Vivo vitam; I live a life.

3. Verbs of *asking, teaching, and cloathing* will have a double Accusative Case; one of the thing, another of the Person; one of which is sometimes turned into a Dative Case.

Of the Ablative Case.

1. All Verbs will have an Ablative Case of the word, signifying

The Cause,	}	of doing; which is known
Instrument,		by this Sign <i>with, by, or</i>
Manner,		<i>for</i> before it.

2. Verbs which signifie to *buy, sell, or cost*, will have an Ablative Case; as,

Vendidi auro. I sold it for gold.

Except these Genitives.

{ *Tanti,*
Quanti,
Tantivis,
Tantidem,
Quantilibet,

{ *Quanticunque.*
Pluris.
Minoris.

3. Verbs

3. Verbs which signifie

To $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Abound,} \\ \text{Fill,} \\ \text{Empty,} \\ \text{Load,} \\ \text{Free,} \\ \text{Compare,} \end{array} \right\}$ will have an Ablative Case.

And their contraries.

So likewise,

4. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Utor,} \\ \text{Fungor,} \\ \text{Fruor,} \\ \text{Nitor,} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Vescor,} \\ \text{Victito,} \\ \text{Dignor,} \\ \text{Afficio,} \\ \text{Prosequor,} \end{array} \right\}$ have an Ablative Case.

5. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Mereo,} \\ \text{Mercor,} \end{array} \right\}$ with $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Bene,} \\ \text{Male,} \\ \text{Pessime,} \\ \text{Optime,} \end{array} \right\}$ will have an ablative case.

6. Every Noun Substantive, or Pronoun Substantive, not governed by the *Verb*, or some other word in the sentence; but joyned with a *Participle*, or *Englised* like a *Participle*, must be put in the *Ablative Case Absolute*; as,

Rege

Rege veniente; The King coming.
Christo Auspice; Christ being Guide.

7. Verbs *Passive*, and passively significant, will have the *Agent* put in the *Ablative Case*, which sometimes passeth into a *Dative*.

Of the Infinitive Mood.

1. When two Verbs come together without a *Nominative Case* between them, the *latter* shall be the *Infinitive Mood*.

2. The *infinitive Mood* is also governed of an *Adjective* or *Participle*, as of a Verb; as,

Dignus Laudari, Worthy to be praised.
Cupiens videre, Desirous to see.

3. Gerunds and Supines are parts of the *Infinitive Mood*; and as *it*, is to be used after other Verbs, Participles or Adjectives.

The Gerund in *di*, after *Nouns Substantives*, or *Adjectives*, like a *Genitive Case*.

Gerund in *do*, like an *Ablative Case*, with these *Præpositions*, *A*, *ab*, *abs*; *de*, *e*, *ex*, *cum*, *in*, *pro*, exprest or understood.

Gerund

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Gerund in *dum*, like an Accusative Case, with these Præpositions, *Inter*, *ante*, *ad*, *ob*, and *propter*.

When necessity is expressed by this sign *must*, or *ought*, it is to be done by the Gerund in *dum*, the Verb *est*, an Impersonal; and the Dative Case of a Person.

Studendum est nobis. We must study.

Of the Participle.

1. Participles govern the *same Cases* their Verbs govern.

2. Changed into *Adjectives*, they govern a *Genitive Case*.

3. *Exosus*, } signifying *actively*, have an
 Perosus, } *Accusative Case*, *Passively*
 Pertosus, } a *Dative Case*.

4. *Natus*,
 Prognatus,
 Satus,
 Cretus,
 Creatus,
 Ortus,
 Editus, } govern an *Ablative Case*.

5. Participials in *dus*, a *Dative Case*.

Of Impersonals.

1. A Verb Impersonal hath *no Nominative Case* before it; but is known by this sign it *or there*.

Interest, { will have a Genitive { *Mea, Nostra,*
 Refert, { Case, except these { *Tua, Vestra,*
 Est, { Ablatives. { *Sua, Cuius.*

These govern a Dative Case.

2. <i>Accidit,</i>	<i>Convenit,</i>	<i>Obeſt,</i>
<i>Benefit,</i>	<i>Diſplicet,</i>	<i>Prodeſt,</i>
<i>Certum eſt,</i>	<i>Dolet,</i>	<i>Preſtat,</i>
<i>Conſtat,</i>	<i>Expedit,</i>	<i>Pater,</i>
<i>Contingit,</i>	<i>Evenit,</i>	<i>Reſtat,</i>
<i>Confert,</i>	<i>Liquet,</i>	<i>Stat,</i>
<i>Competit,</i>	<i>Libet,</i>	<i>Satiſfit.</i>
<i>Conducit,</i>	<i>Licet,</i>	<i>Sufficit,</i>
	<i>Maleſit,</i>	<i>Supereſt,</i>
	<i>Nocet,</i>	<i>Vacat.</i>

3. These have an Accusative Case of the Person, and Genitive Case of the thing.

<i>Miſeret,</i>	<i>Pudet,</i>
<i>Miſcreſcit,</i>	<i>Piget,</i>
<i>Penitet,</i>	<i>Tadet.</i>

4. An *Accusative* only attends
Decet, *Juvat,*
Delectat, *Oportet.*

5. An *Accusative* with a *Præposition* is added to

Attinet,
Pertinet,
Spectat.

6. Other *Impersonals* govern *such Cases*, as their *Personals*.

Of Time.

1. Part of *time*, noting the time *when*, is expressed in the *Ablative Case*, and sometimes in the *Accusative*; as,

Dormi nocte; Thou sleepest at Night.

2. Continuance of *time*, noting *how long*, is put in the *Accusative Case*, sometimes in the *Ablative*.

Dormis noctem totam; The whole Night.

Of Place.

1. The space of *place* is exprest in the *Accusative Case*, sometimes in the *Ablative*; as,

Discede pedem hinc; Give way a foot.

(f)

2. The

2. The Names of Places, are set after Verbs with a Præposition; when the Verbs signify *action or motion*

In a place. *In Anglia vivo.*

To a place. *Ad Templum ibo.*

Through a place. *Per Galliam venit.*

From a place, *Profectus est ex oppido.*

3. Proper Names of Cities, Towns, and Villages are added to Verbs

Signifying { *In a place.*
 { *To a place.*

In the *Genitive Case*, if they be Nouns of the *first and second Declension*, and *Singular Number*; as,

Quid Romæ faciam?

Habitabat Rhodi.

These Genitives { *Humi, militia,*
 { *Domi, belli,*

Follow this Rule.

4. In the *Dative or Ablative Case*, if the name of the place be of the *third Declension*, or only of the *Plural Number*; as,

Studui Romæ & Athenis.

Fuit Carthagini.

5. Motion

5. Motion to a place, requireth the proper name of the place, to be put in the *Accusative Case*; as,

Eo Londinum; I go to London.
Concessi Cantabrigiam; I went to Cambridge.

6. Motion from a place, or by a place, directeth the proper name of the place, into the *Ablative Case*; as,

Londino profectus est Cantabrigiam;
 He went from London to Cambridge.
Eboraco profecturus sum Scotiam;
 I must go by York to Scotland.

Obser. *Humus, Militia, Rus, Domus, and Bellum*, are to be disposed into the Cases of proper Names, according to their Rules; as,

Ite domum; Go ye home.
Rus ibo; I go into the Country.
Bello est reversus;
 He came from the Battel.

OF Adverbs.

1. *Ev, Ecce,* } signifying to shew, will govern a Nominative Case; as,

(f) 2

En

En Priamus ; See Priam.

Ecce Homo ; Behold the Man.

Signifying to *upbraid* or *taunt*, they have an Accusative Case ; as,

En fidem! Oh his Faith !

Ecce superbiam! Lo what pride.

2. Adverbs of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Place,} \\ \text{Time,} \\ \text{Quantity,} \end{array} \right\}$ Govern a Genitive Case ; as,

Quo terrarum? In what part of the Earth?

Tunc temporis ; At that time.

Satis verborum ; Words enough.

3. Adverbs of *Diversity* govern an Ablative Case ; as,

Multo aliter ; Much otherwise.

4. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Plus,} \\ \text{Minus,} \\ \text{Amplius,} \end{array} \right\}$ govern either $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Nominative.} \\ \text{Genitive.} \\ \text{Accusative.} \\ \text{Ablative.} \end{array} \right.$

5. Adverbs *derived* from other words, govern *such Cases*, as the words from which they are derived would govern ; as,

Optime

Optime omnium; Best of all.
Propius urbem; Neerer the City.
Similiter huic. Like this Man.

(These Datives { *Tempori*,
Luci, } be used as
Vesperis, } Adverbs.

So are Præpositions wanting their
 Case.

And { Verbs,
 and } wanting their suppositives.
 { Adjectives, }

Of the Conjunction.

Conjunctions { *Copulative*,
Disjunctive, } with

An,
Nisi,

Quam,
Præterquam,

Usually couple like Cases of Nouns, like
Moods and *Tenses* of Verbs; unless when some
 special reason of Syntax hinders.

Of the Præposition.

1. The Cases governed by Præpositions, are before noted in the nature of them.

2. Præpositions are often understood in the words they govern; as,

Loco Parentis;
In place or stead of a Father.
Discessit Magistratu;
He went from his Office.

Words compounded with a Præposition will govern the Case of such Præposition; as,

Detrudent Naves Scopulo;
They put the Ship off the Rocks.

Verbs compounded with { *A, Con, Ex,*
 Ab, De, In.
 Ad, E,

Will govern the Cases of their Nouns; themselves elegantly added to both Noun, and Verb; as,

A vitiis abstine; Abstain from vice.
Ad hanc rem advocabo;
I will call to this matter.

Of the Interjection.

O exclaiming, will govern

Either { *Nominative,*
Accusative, } Case; as,
Vocative, }

O *Formose Puer*; O pretty Boy.

O *Festus Dies*! O glad Day.

O *fortunatos Agricolas*.

O happy Husband-men.

Heu }
Pro } govern { *Nominative*
Ah } or } Case.
Vah } { *Accusative* }

Heu pietas; Oh piety.

Proh fidem! Oh the faith.

Ab me miserum! O wretched I.

Vah scelus! O wickedness.

Hei }
Væ } govern a *Dative Case*; as,

Hei mihi; VVoe is me.

Væ tibi; VVoe to thee.



Grammaticus Analyticus.

Tria

GRAMMATICI

Officia Docens.

Grammatica est ars recte Loquendi & scribendi, secundum proprias partes Orationis.

Grammatici officia tria sunt.

Partes orationis { *Discernere.*
Variare.
Disponere.

Partes orationis numerantur Octo.

Nomen.

Adverbiū.

Pronomen.

Conjunctio.

Verbum.

Præpositio.

Participium.

Intersectio.

Naturam ejuslibet partis orationis ejus definitio notat. Et hisce versiculis est concise expressa.

B

Rem

Rem notat *Nomen*. monstrat, refertq; *Pronomen*.
Actum significat *Verbum*, esse quid, idq; pative.
 Cum his *Participat*, pars nomine apte notata.
 His quoq; jungitur, *Adverbium* quod nomine
 dictum est.

Proxima *Connectit* sententias, ut quoq; verba.
Præpositum his apponatur, componit & illas.
Affectum subita voce, *Interjectio* rumpit.

Partes orationis in suas species distribuit, in-
 que suos ordines reducit grammatica communis,
 & nostrum non est peractum agere.

Pars Secunda.

Secundum Grammatici officium, est partes o-
 rationis discretas *Variare*.

Partium orationis quatuor, variabiles habentur.

(*Viz.*)

Nomen.

Pronomen.

Verbum.

Participium.

Quatuor dicuntur invariabiles; Licet quæ-
 dam earum, aliquo modo (comparatione scilicet)
 variantur.

Et sunt.

Adverbium.

Conjunctio.

Præpositio.

Interjectio.

No-

Nomen, Pronomen, & Participium variantur per sex casus, cum tribus generibus, secundum novem declinationes, & tres comparandi gradus vulgo receptos.

Nominum genera noscuntur eorum

1. *Significatione* : secundum quasdam Regulas generales.

2. *Terminatione*, secundum tres regulas speciales ; suis cum exceptionibus.

Regulae generales. Ex eorum Significatione, substantivorum genus denotantes.

Reg. 1. Omne genus sexum quem dat natura sequetur, Ut.

<i>Vir.</i>	<i>Mulier.</i>	
<i>Carolus.</i>	<i>Soror.</i>	
<i>Frater.</i>	<i>Nutrix.</i>	<i>Vacca.</i>
<i>Equus.</i>	<i>Maria.</i>	<i>Galina.</i>

De Masculinis.

Reg. 2. Quæ maribus solum tribuuntur. Masculula Dicas. Ut sunt,

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. Divorum, ut | { <i>Mars.</i>
<i>Bacchus.</i>
<i>Apollo.</i> |
| 2. Virorum, tu | { <i>Cato.</i>
<i>Virgilius.</i> |

3. Fluviorum, ut $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Tybris.} \\ \text{Orontes.} \end{array} \right.$

Fæminea excipias: *Styx, Albula, Allia, Lethe, Jader*, Neutrum: sed *Nar* modo mas; modo neutrum.

4. Mensium, ut $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{October.} \end{array} \right.$

5. Ventorum, ut $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Lybs.} \\ \text{Notus.} \\ \text{Auster.} \end{array} \right.$

His Populos referas ceu *Flander, Belga, Ravennas*.

De quibus notetur.

Mas 1. Fæmineum æ. Neutrum pluraliter est a. Ut,

Priscij.

Gabij.

Philippi.

Theba.

Athena.

Pergama.

Bactra.

De Fæmininis.

Reg. 3. Propria Fæmineum referentia nomina sexum.

Fæmineo generi tribuuntur five.

1. Dearum, ut $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Juno.} \\ \text{Venus.} \end{array} \right.$

2. Mulierum, ceu $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Anna.} \\ \text{Philoris.} \end{array} \right.$

3. Urbium, ut $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Elis.} \\ \text{Opus.} \end{array} \right.$

4. Regi-

4. Regionum, ut { *Græcia.*
 Persis.

5. Insulæ item nomen, ceu

{ *Creta.*
 Britannia.
 Cyprus.

Mascula sed demas,

Pontus.

Narboque.

Crotoque.

Hippo.

Sulmo.

Agragas.

Et in us quot origine *Græca*, ut *Daphnus.*

Quædam neutralia, ut { *Argos.*
 Tybur.
 Præneste.
 Hispal.
 Gadir.

Et *Anxur*, Genus quod dat utrumque.

De propriis nominibus
Notetur.

Um neutrum ponas, *hominum* si nomina tollas.
ut,

hoc { *Lugdunum.*
 Londinum.

hic { *Pagnium.*
 Dinacium.
hæc *Glycerium.*

Reg. 4. De Communi Genere.

Nomen commune est, genus quod signat utrumque.

Sunt quorum flexu prope substantiva vocares;
Adjectiva tamen natura, usuque reperta.

Conjux, atque *parens*, *infans*, *patruelis*, & *hæres*,
Affinis, *vindex*, *judex*, *dux*, *miles*, & *hostis*,
Augur, & *Antistes*; *Vates*, *Conviva*, *Sodalis*,
Obses, atque *eques*, *Juvenis*, *homo*, *nemo*, *sacerdos*,
Municipique *addas*, *adolescens*, *Civis*, & *Autor*,
Arcas, *Verna*, *Auspex*, *testis*, *bifronsque*, *senexque*,

Parricida, & *custos*, *fur*, *incola*, *Martyr*, & *exul*,
Et Dives, *Locuples*, *comes*, *hospes*, *sicque superstes*,
Atque Canis, *pauper*, *puer*, *cum degener*, *uber*,
& *pedes*.

Cum multis aliis, quæ lectio iusta docebit.

De appellativis arborum.

Reg. 5. Appellativa arborum erunt mulie-
bria, ut

Alnus, *Cupressus*, *Cedrus*,
Mas Spinus, *Mas Oleaster*,

Et

Et sunt Neutra { *Siler.*
Suber.
Thus.
Robur.
Acerque.

De Epicoenis.

Reg. 6. Epicoena dicuntur nomina

Volucrum, ceu { *Passer.*
Hirundo.

Ferarum, ut, { *Tigris.*
Vulpes.

Piscium, ut, { *Ostrea.*
Cetus.

His vox ipsa genus feret aptum.

Regulae speciales, substantivorum, Genus,
ex eorum Terminatione terminantes.

Regula Prima.

Nomen non crescens Genitivo, ceu *Caro carnis,*
Capra caprae, nubes nubis, Genus est muliebre.

i. Unde excipiuntur

Quaedam Parisyllabica in a finita,

In A quot desinunt, hominum si munera signant:

Ut *Scriba, affecla, Scurra, Rabula, Lixa, Lanista.*

B 4

Mascula

Mascula in *A* quæ dat Græcorum inflectio prima:
Qualia sunt *Sarrapa, Athleta, ac idiota, Cometa.*

Sed notetur,

Compositum a verbo dans *A* commune duorum est:

Grajugena a *Gigno*, *Agricola* a *colo*, id *Advena* monitrat.

2. Non crescentia in is finita.

Multa & in is finita inflectio tertia reddens.

Mascula sunt. *Natalis, aqualis, ab asse*
Nata; ut *Centussis, conjunge Lienis, & orbis,*
Callis, Caulis, follis, collis, mensis, & ensis,
Fustis, funis, panis, penis, crinis, & ignis,
Et *Vermis, vectis, postis, societur & axis,*
Annalis, cucumis.

Notetur autem.

Pauca hæc incerti generis sunt dicta; *canalis,*
Finis, clunis, Restis, corbis, torquis, & amnis.

3. Excipias non crescentia in er, & us, finita.

Mascula in *us* sunt quædam; in *er* des cuncta virili.

Ut, *Dominus, jocus, atque Locus, sic circulus*
aënis,

Accipiter, liberque, uter, ager, venter, & imber.

Ab

Ab his excipiuntur in *er* unum,
In *us* Fæminea multa.

Incertum est *Linter*: sed fæmineum *domus*, *alvus*,
Carbasus, atque *colus*, *annus*, *socrus*que, *nurus*que,
Porticus, atque *tribus*, pro fructu *ficus*, *acus*que,
Vannus, *humus*, *manus*, *Idus*.

His jungas os in *us* vertentia Græca: *papyrus*,
Antidotus, *Costus*, *Diphthongus*, *byssus*, *abyssus*,
Chryſtallus, *Synodus*, *Saphyrus*, *Eremus*, & *arctus*,
Cum multis aliis; quæ nunc præscribere lon-
gum est.

In *us* neutralia quædam.

Sunt neutra hæc: *Virus*, *Pelagus*, *Vulgus*
quod & est mas.

Dubia in *us* quædam.

Sunt incerta, *Pennus*, cum *Pampinus*, & *ſpe-*
cus: adde,

Pro morbo *ficus fici dans*; atque *phaſelus*,
Lecythus, ac *atomus*, *groſſus*, *pharus*, & *paradisus*.

Excipiuntur neutralia,
Parisyllabica.

Neutrum

Neutrum nomen in e, si gignit is ; ut *mare, rete.*
 Et quot in on, vel in um fiunt ; ut *barbiton, ovum.*
 Est neutrum *Hippomanes.* Genus neutrum *cace-*
ethes.

2da Regula Specialis.

Nomen, crescentis penultima si genitivi
 Syllaba acuta sonat, velut hæc *Pietas, pietatis,*
Virtus virtutis, genus est muliebre.

Ex his autem excipienda sunt,
 Mascula acute crescentia.

Mascula sunt quædam monosyllaba ; *vas, vadis,*
as, mas,

Sal, sol, sic *Bes, præ, grex, dens, mons, pons,*
simul & fons.

Seps, rex, & mus, sic *glis gliris,* habens genitivo.

Mascula sunt etiam polysyllaba ab asse creata:

Ut *semis, dodrans, a dente bidenſque, tridenſque,*

Sic *Torrens, nefrens, oriens, Adamaſque, ru-*
denſque.

Junge *meridiem, & ista ; Lebes, magnesque, Ta-*
pesque,

Thorax, & Bombyx cum vermem signat, & *Hy-*
drops.

Sed notetur.

Phenix, Nicticorax, Elephasque, Epicoena dicantur.

Mascula in en, er, or, os finita : ceu
splen, crater, honor, & mos.

Excipias autem,

Dos dotis, ac cos muliebria; neutra; Cor, os, ver.

Mascula in o.

Ceu *sermo.* in *io* verbalia tolle.

Fæminea; ut *Statio*, sic *portio, conditioque,*
Talio, item ditio, communio, seditioque.

**2do. Excipiuntur neutra
acute crescentia.**

Sunt generis neutrius, in *al* polysyllaba, in *arg*;
Ut *Capital, Laquear*, sic hæc monosyllaba,
mel, fel.

Rus, Thus, jus, pus, crus, vas vasis habens
genitivo,

Lac, fur, es, neutrum halec, & muliebre.

3. Excipi-

3. Excipiuntur dubia acute
crescentia.

Sunt Dubia hæc *Python*, *Scrobs*, *serpens*, *bubo*,
dies, *grus*,
Perdix, *Linx*, *Limax*, *stirps* pro *trunco*, *pedis*,
 & *calx*.

Tertia Regula specialis.

Nomen crescentis penultima si genitivi
 Sit *gravis*, ut *sanguis*, genitivo *sanguinis*,
 est mas.

Excipienda sunt,
Fœminea graviter Crescentia.

Fœmineum excipias, quod *do*, vel terminat in *go*,
 Cum sit Hyperdissyllabon; hoc tibi docet *imago*:
 Hoc tibi *dulcedo*, *compago*; sic quoque *arundo*,
Grando, etiam, & *virgo* sunt fœmina; *Ordo* sed
 est mas.

Muliebria,

Suntque *fides*, *compes*, *teges*, *seges*, *arbor*, *hyemsq*;
 Sic *Baccar*, *Syndon*, *Gorgon*, *Icon*, & *Amazon*.
Græcula in *as*, vel in *is* finita; ut *Lampas*, *jaspis*.
 Sic *clamys*, & *pyxis*, *cuspis*, *cassisque*, *pecusque*,
 Dans

Dans *pecudis*, *forfex*, *pellex*, *carexque*, *supellex*,
Appendix, & *coxendix*, *Histris*que, *filix*que:
Halcyon, & *mulier*, possunt hac classe reponi.

2. Neutra graviter Crescentia.

Nomina in *A*, vel in *Ar*, vel in *Ur*, crescentia
 raptim,

Sic quot in *us*, vel in *en*, vel in *ut*, neutralia
 sunt, ut

Thema, *Jubar*, *Jecur*, *pectus*que, *omnis*que, *caput*que.

Mascula sed *pecten*, *fur* *fur*: sunt neutra *cadaver*.
 Sunt & in *er* quædam, in *or* tria neutra super-
 sunt.

Verber, *iter*, *suber*, pro fungo *tuber*, & *uber*,
 Et *Spinther*, *laser*, *cicer*, & *piper*, atque *papaver*:
 Sic *Siser*, atque *filer*. neutra *Æquor*, *marmor*,
adorque.

Atque *pecus*, quando *pecoris* facit in genitivo.

3. Dubia graviter Crescentia.

Sunt dubii generis, raro muliebria, *Ramex*,
Pulvis, *adeps*, *pumex*, *cardo*, *margo*, *cinis* *ibex*,
 Et *forceps*, *imbrex*, & *onyx*, cum prole, *silex*que.

De Adjectivorum genere.

Participia, & pronomina adjectiva, adjecti-
 vorum

vorum more variantur : & sua genera ut adjectiva assumunt ; secundum has regulas.

Adjectiva unam duntaxat habentia vocem,
Ut *felix, audax*, retinent genus omne sub una.
Sub gemina si voce cadunt, velut *omnis*, & *omne*,
Vox commune duum prior est ; vox altera
neutrum.

At si tres variant voces, ut *sacer sacra sacrum*.
Vox prima est mas ; altera foeminea ; tertia
neutrum.

De Adjectivis Heteroclitis.

Hæc proprium quendam sibi flexum adsciscere
gaudent.

Campester, volucer, celeber, celer, atque *saluber* ;
Junge pedester, equester, & acer ; *junge paluster*.
Ac *alacer, sylvester* : at hæc tu sic variabis ;
Hic *celer* , hæc *celeris*, neutro hoc *celere* : aut
aliter sic.

Hic atque hæc *celeris*, rursus hoc *celere* est tibi
neutrum.

De Substantivis Heteroclitis.

Ex substantivis quædam anomala sunt re-
perta ; & *Heteroclitæ* dicuntur : quorum ge-
nera sunt tria.

Variantia.

Deficientia.

Redundantia.

Quæ

Quæ genus aut flexum variant: casu, numerove,
Deficiunt: & quæ superant: Heteroclitæ sunt.

De variantibus genus.

Mascula sunt numero primo; sed neutra secundo.

Avernus. a. Pangæus. a.

Dindymus. a. Taygetus. a.

Ismarus. a. Tartarus. a.

Manalus. a. Tanarus. a.

His mas est primus; sed mas, neuterque secundus.

Eventus. i. a. Locus. i. a.

Focus. i. a. Sibilus. i. a.

Singula foeminea hæc sunt: sed pluralia neutra.

Carbasus. a. Supellex, tilia.

Pergamus Troja. a.

Singula sunt neutra hæc, plurali mascula neutra.

Filum. i. a. Capistrum. i. a.

Frenum. i. a. Rastrum. i. a.

Sed *cælum* atque *Argos* plurali mascula tantum.

Vox incerta *Dies* primo, mas esto secundo.

Variantia flexum.

Vas vasis terni, vasorum vasa secundi.

Variantia Genus & flexum.

Singula neutrius generis, flexusque secundi:

Fæminei generis, primi & pluralia flexus.

Balneum. æ. Epulum. æ.

Delicium. æ. Nundinum. æ.

De defectivis.

Nomina deficiunt { Declinatione.
Casu.
Numero.

Declinatione defectiva.

Quæ nullum variant casum, tu aptota vocabis.

<i>Fas.</i>	<i>Nequam.</i>	<i>Quotcunque.</i>
<i>Gausape.</i>	<i>Pondo.</i>	<i>Totidem.</i>
<i>Instar.</i>	<i>Aliquot.</i>	<i>Tempe.</i>
<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Tot.</i>	<i>Mille.</i>
<i>Nihil.</i>	<i>Quot.</i>	

Omnes numeri a tribus ad centum.

Multa in *u* & *i*. { *Cornu.*
Genu.
Gummi, Frugi.

Quædam propria Locorum. { *Præneste.*
Reate.
Soraeste.

Peregrina secundum sexum
servantia Genus. { *Job.* m.
Miriam. f.
Cherubim. f. pl.
Seraphim. f. pl.

Defectiva

Defectiva casu.

Estque monoptoton, casu quod flectitur uno.

<i>Ambage,</i>	<i>Jussu,</i>	<i>Nauci,</i>
<i>Affatu,</i>	<i>Injussu.</i>	<i>Hujusmodi.</i>
<i>Astu,</i>	<i>Ingratiis,</i>	<i>Expes,</i>
<i>Cacoethes,</i>	<i>Inficias,</i>	<i>Promptu,</i>
	<i>Incitas,</i>	<i>Permissu.</i>

Noctu, *Virus,* & Similia.
Natu, *Maete,*

Diptota.

Casibus & tantum variant diptota duobus.

<i>Jugeri, re.</i>	<i>Impetis, te.</i>
<i>Verberis, re.</i>	<i>Vicem, ce.</i>
<i>Spontis, te.</i>	<i>Plus, ris.</i>
<i>Fors, te.</i>	<i>Vesper, re.</i>
	<i>Tabi, bo.</i>

Repetundarum, is.
Tantundem, idem.
Suppetia, as.

Integra plurali sunt. *Jugere, Verberis, & Plus.*

Triptota.

Flecte tribus primo; quædam triptota secundo.

C

Pre-

<i>Precis, em, e.</i>	<i>Hordea,</i>	
<i>Opis, em, e.</i>	<i>Farra,</i>	<i>Maria.</i>
<i>Sordis, em, e.</i>	<i>Rura,</i>	<i>Vina.</i>
	<i>Thura,</i>	<i>Mella.</i>
	<i>Jura,</i>	
	<i>Mulsa.</i>	

Soboles,
Labes,
Proles,

Et omnia quintæ, &

Omnibus his numerus prior est integer, atque
 Tres tantum similes casus pluralia servant.
 Excipe *Res, Species, Facies, Aciesque, Diesque,*
 Quas voces numero totas licet esse secundo.

Defectiva alia.

Sola suo casu *Vis* est mutilata Dativo.
 At Recto, Quintoque, *Dapis, Frugis, Ditionis.*
Nemo caret genito, quinto, numeroque secundo.

Vocativo Defectiva.

Partitiva vel infinita, ut *quilibet, alter;*
 Quæ referunt, ut *qui;* & quæ percontantur, ut
ecquis,
 Et quæ distribuunt ut *nullus, neuter, & omnis;*
 Atque vocativos fugiunt pronomina casus,
 Quatuor exceptis, *noster, nostras, meus, & tu.*

Defectiva

Defectiva numero Plurali.

Pluralem fugiunt quibus est natura coercens,
 Propria, virtutes, herbæ, frumenta, metalla,
 Humores, vitia, ætates, aromata, pensa,
 Uda, queant numerum vix declinare secundum.

Mas.	Fœm.	Neut.
Mars,	Juno,	
Cato,	Castitas,	Aurum;
Lelaps,	Juventus,	Apium,
Parnassus,	Senectus,	Triticum,
Bucephalus,	Humus,	Oleum,
Vesper,	Tellus,	Ebur,
Sanguis,	Sitis,	Ærum,
Sol,	Pax.	Halec.
Aer,	Plebs,	Ver,
Musculus,	Honestas,	Virus,
Meridies,	Injuria,	Fel,
Pulvis,	Invidia,	Pelagus,
Limus,	Desidia,	Barathrum,
Fimus,	Salvia,	Viscum,
Fœm.	Cervisia,	Nihilum,
Venus,	Pubes,	Lethum,
Gallia,	Salus,	Iustitium,
Roma,	Talis,	Canum,

Mas.	Fœm.	Neut.
<i>Hesperus,</i>	<i>Indoles,</i>	
<i>Pontus,</i>	<i>Tussis,</i>	<i>Vulgus,</i>
<i>Mundus pro</i>	<i>Pix,</i>	<i>Jubar,</i>
<i>ornatu,</i>	<i>Lux,</i>	<i>Solium,</i>
<i>Cestus,</i>	<i>Nox,</i>	<i>Vitrum,</i>
<i>Penus,</i>	<i>Lues,</i>	<i>Nitrum,</i>
<i>Æther,</i>	<i>Fuga,</i>	<i>Lutum,</i>
<i>Carcer,</i>	<i>Quies,</i>	<i>Macellum,</i>
<i>Sopor,</i>	<i>Fames,</i>	<i>Pus,</i>
<i>Ros,</i>	<i>Cholera,</i>	<i>Gluten.</i>
<i>Pudor,</i>	<i>Bilis,</i>	
	<i>Prosapia,</i>	
<i>Cum multis</i>	<i>Paupertas,</i>	<i>Et Similia.</i>
<i>aliis.</i>	<i>Contagio,</i>	
	<i>Pestis,</i>	
	<i>Rabies,</i>	
	<i>Sanies,</i>	

Defectiva Singulari.

Sed quædam flecti tantum pluraliter optant.

Masc.	Fœm.	Neut.
<i>Gabii,</i>	<i>Theba,</i>	<i>Bactra,</i>
<i>Priseii,</i>	<i>Athene,</i>	<i>Pythia,</i>
<i>Philippi,</i>	<i>Syracusa,</i>	<i>Bucolica,</i>
		<i>Delphi,</i>

Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
Delphi,	Exuvia,	Dyonysia,
Locri,	Phalera,	Mœnia,
Vei,	Grates,	Arma,
Ludi Cir-	Manubia,	Natalitia,
censes,	Idus,	Cunabula,
Manes,	Antia,	Extra,
Majores,	Inducia,	Rostra,
Penates,	Dira,	Comitia,
Liberi,	Illecebra,	Sponsalia,
Lemures,	Fores,	Bacchanalia,
Fasti,	Litera,	Tesqua,
Fasces,	Divitia,	Præcordia,
Cancelli,	Tenebra,	Lustra,
Antes,	Nuptia,	Munia,
Menses,	Calendæ,	Mapalia,
Cœlites,	Nuga,	Magnalia,
Aborigines,	Apina,	Scruta,
Annales,	Trica,	Compina.
Lares,	Mina,	
Inferi,	Reliquia,	
Proceres,	Excubia,	
	Nona,	
	Quisquilia,	
	Feria,	
	Inferia,	
	Exequia,	
	Vigilia,	

Cum multis aliis quælectio iust a docebit.

De Redundantibus Flexu.

Hæc duplici gaudent flexu, quarto, atq; secundo.

Laurus, us, i.

Peñus, us, i.

Quercus, us, i.

Cornus, us, i.

Ficus pro fructu, us, i.

Pinus, us, i.

Colus, us, i.

Lacus, us, i.

Angiportus, us, i.

Domus, us, i.

D. Vo. Ab. No. D. & A.

Tolle *mo*, *me*, *mu*, *mi*, *mis*, si declinare *domus vis*,
Flexuræ est *Requies* quintæ, rarissime ternæ.

Redundantia, partim *Terminatione*,
Partim *Genere*, Partim *Flexu*, hæc
sunt notanda.

Acinus, um.

Baculus, lum.

Alluvio, es.

Baltens, um.

Alveare, rium.

Baptismus, mæ.

Amaracus, cum.

Buccina, num.

Angiportus, tum.

Buxus, um.

Antidotus, um.

Calamister, strum.

Apes, is.

Calcaneus, um.

Araneus, ea.

Callus, um.

Avaritia, es.

Cannabis, bum.

Canister, ſtrum.

Cassis, ſida.

Cepe, pa.

Cingulus, lum.

Cinis, er.

Clypeus, um.

Cochlear, are, arium.

Colluvio, es.

Cucumis, er.

Cataracta, es.

Cometa, es.

Commentarius, um.

Chirographus, um.

Congrus, um.

Contagio, es, gium.

Compago, es.

Conclave, is, ium.

Corum, ium.

Crater, ra.

Crocus, um.

Crystallus, um.

Cubitus, um.

Culens, um.

Delphin, nus.

Descensio, ſus.

Digressio, ſus.

Despectio, tus.

Diluvium, ies.

Dissensio, us.

Duritia, ies.

Essedum, da.

Eventus, um.

Fimus, um.

Fulgetrum, tra.

Galerus, um.

Gaksape, pes, pa, pum.

Gibbus, er.

Gobio, ius.

Gryps, phus.

Hebdomas, da.

Helleborus, um.

Honor, es.

Impulsio, us.

Intybus, bum.

Jussus, um.

Juventa, us.

Labor, os.

Ludus, io.

Lusus, io.

Materia, es.

Meleagrus, er.

Menda, um.	Sabulum, lo,
Modius, um.	Sagum, ga,
Mollitia, es.	Saguntus, um,
Multipes, peda.	Scobs, bis,
Munditia, es.	Scorpio, us,
Nardus, um.	Segnitia, es,
Nequitia, es.	Sinus, um,
Novale, lis.	Specillum, us,
Occiput, itium.	Seneſta, us,
Panther, ra.	Stips, pis,
Panace, es, is, x.	Stragula, um,
Papyrus, um.	Subgrunda, dium,
Parvus, vo.	Suggestus, tum,
Pergamus, um, on.	Supparum, us,
Pileus, cum.	Symbola, lum,
Planeta, tes.	Syngrapha, phus.
Pluteus, um.	Tapes, ete, etum,
Porrus, rum.	Tignus, um,
Postica, cum.	Tonitru, um, us,
Præsepe, pium, pis.	uum,
Paupertas, ies.	Trabs, bes,
Pulvis, er.	Tribulum, la,
Punctus, tum.	Vallum, us,
Quasillus, um.	Vesper, rus, ra,
Rapum, pa.	Viscum, cus,
	Vomer, is.

Qualia doctorum tibi lectio mille ministrat.

De verborum variatione.

Ad verbum variandum formanda sunt præterita, & supina; secundum has regulas, suis cum exceptionibus.

Conjūgatio prima.

As avi format præterito; atumque supino.

Ut *Amo, amas, amavi, atum.*

No, nas, navi, natum.

Vocito, as, avi, atum.

Excipienda tamen, quæ mandat regula raro.

Crepo, ui, itum, sic increpo, ui, itum.

sed discrepo, ui, atum.

Cubo, ui, itum.

Do, das, dedi, datum, sic

*Circundo, }
Pessundo, } dedi.
Satisdo, } datum
Venundo, } sed*

A do nata didi ditum habent, si tertia flectat:

Ut	{	<i>Addo</i>	<i>Obdo</i>	}	<i>didi, ditum.</i>
		<i>Credo</i>	<i>Condo</i>		
		<i>Edo</i>	<i>Indo</i>		
		<i>Dedo</i>	<i>Trado</i>		
		<i>Reddo</i>	<i>Prodo</i>		
		<i>Perdo</i>	<i>Vendo</i>		
		<i>Abdo</i>			

Sed abscondo, abscondi.

DOMO

Domo, *ui, itum.*

Frico, *ui, frictum & atum.*

Juvo, *vi, caret supinis.*

Lavo, *vi, lotum, Lantum, lavatum.*

Mico, *ui, --- sic Emico, ui.*

Sed dimico, *avi, atum.*

Neco, *ui, nectum.*

Plico, *ui, itum, & atum:* sic composita ut *explico, avi, ui, atum; itum.*

Sic Complico } *avi, ui, itum, atum.*
 Applico }

Sed

A Plico compositum cum sub vel nomine ut ista.

Supplico } *gaudent formare, avi & atum.*
 Multiplico }

{ Seco, *ui, sectum.*

Vult { Sono, *ui, itum.*

{ Sto, *stas, steti, statum, sed*

A Sto nata *stiti, stitum* habent & *statum.*

Præsto, *stiti, stitum, & statum.*

Sisto, *stiti, statum.*

Vult { Tono, *ui, itum.*

{ Veto, *ui, itum.*

Conjugatio Secunda.

Es ab *eo*, formabit *ui, itumque* secunda.

Ut *Habeo, es, ui, itum.*

Moneo, es, ui, itum.

Debeo,

Debeo, *es, ui, itum.*

Oleo, *es, ui, itum.* Sed nata

Ex Oleo dant *evi, etum, mutantia sensum.*

Ut Exoleo }
Obsoleo } *evi, etum.* Sed vult

Adoleo, *adolevi, adultum.*

Aboleo, *evi, abolitum.*

Simplicis at formam sequitur { *Edoleo.*
 { *Suboleo.*

A Regula excepta.

Excipienda tamen, quæ regula non regit ulla.

Desinentia in Beo.

Jubeo, *jussi, jussum.*

Sorbeo, *sorpsi, sorptum.*

Absorbeo, *exsorbeo, formant, bui & psi.*

In Ceo, ut

Doceo, *ui, doctum.*

Misceo, *sci mistum & mixtum.*

Mulceo, *mulsi, mulsum.*

Luceo, *luxi.*

In Deo, ut

Ardeo, *arfi, arsum.*

Audeo,

Audeo, ausus sum, ausum.

Gaudeo, gavisus sum, gavisum.

Mordeo, momordi, morsum.

Pendeo, pependi, pensum.

Prandeo, prandi, pransum.

Rideo, risi, risum.

Spondeo, spondi, sponsum.

Strideo, stridi.

Tondeo, tondi, tonsum.

In Geo, ut

Augeo, auxi, auctum.

Algeo, alsi.

Frigeo, frixi.

Fulgeo, fulsi.

Indulgeo, indulsi, indultum.

Lugeo, Luxi, luctum.

Mulgeo, mulsi, mulctum.

Tergeo, terfi, tersum.

Turgeo, turfi.

Urgeo, urfi.

In ico, ut

Cico, evi, citum.

Vico, evi, vitum.

In Leo, ut

Leo, les, levi, letum : Et nata.

Fleo, *fles*, *flevi*, *fletum*.

Pleo, ples, plevi, pletum: Et nata.

Soleo, *les*, solitus sum, solitum.

In Neo, ut

Maneo, *mansi*, *mansum* : Et nata.

Sed, on March 15, 1968, the following was received:

A maneo *mansi*, *minui* dant quatuor ista,

Pramineo, emineo, cum promineo, imminesco.

Neo, nes, novi, netum.

Teneo, *es, mi, tentum.*

In Queo, ut

Torqueo, torſi, tortum : Sed vult.

Liqueo, *licui*, ---- Et nata.

In Reo, ut

Hæreo, hæsi, hæsum.

Torreo, *torrui, tostum.*

Vult Mereco, *ni, itum.* Sed,

Mæreo, *mæstus*, *sum*.

In Seo, ut

Censeo, *censui, censum.*

In Veo, ut

Caveo, *cavi, cautum.*Faveo, *favi, fautum.*Foveo, *fovi, fotum.*Moveo, *movi, motum.*Niveo, *nivi & nixi----* Et *fatum* conniveo.

Conjugatio Tertia.

Finibus ex variis flexum tibi tertia monstrat.

Bo, bi, itum, format utBibo, *bibi, bibitum.*Lambo, *Lambi----*

Excipiuntur,

Cumbo, *cubui, cubitum, & nata.*Nubo, *nupsi, nuptum.*Scribo, *scripsi, scriptum.**Co, ci, etum,* format utIco, *ici, itum.*Vinco, *vici, victum.*

Excipias,

Dico, *dixi, dictum.*Duco, *duxi, ductum.*Parco, *parsi, & peperci.*

Cio

Cio, ci, etum, format ut.

Facio, feci, factum.

Jacio, jeci, jactum.

Composita a facio, factum, a jacio quoq; jectum.

Inficio, feci, factum.

Conjicio, jeci, jectum.

Sed,

*Lacio, lexi, lectum, cujus nata faciunt
cui, ium.*

Elicio, elicui, elicium.

Specio, spexi, spectum.

Sco, vi, tum, format ut,

Cresco, crevi, cretum.

Disco, didici, ----- Et composita.

Nosco, novi, notum. Notetur autem

Agnosco, cognosco, nitum dant, cætera notum.

Agnosco, novi, nitum.

Cognosco, novi, nitum.

Ignosco, novi, notum.

Pasco, pavi, pastum, sed notetur.

Hæc duo compesco dispesco pescui habebunt.

Cætera ut epasco servabunt simplicis usum.

• Posco, poposci.

Quinisco, quexi

Est observandum.

Incepti-

Inceptivum a *Sco* stans pro primario adoptat.
Præteritum ejusdem verbi. Ut

Tepesco, tepui a tepeo.

Fervesco, fervi a ferveo.

Senesco, senui a seneo.

Tremisco, tremui a tremo.

Calesco, ui, itum, a Caleo.

Et similia.

Do, di, sum, format ut

Mando, mandi, mansum.

Scando, scandi, scansum.

Cum aliis quorum hæc sunt observanda.

Cado, cecidi, casum.

Cædo, cecidi, casum.

Findo, fidi, fissum.

Fundo, fudi, fustum.

Pedo, pepedi, peditum.

Pendo, pependi, pensum.

Pando, pandi, passum & pansum.

Scindo, scidi, scissum.

Tundo, tundi, tustum, sed nata faciunt tustum.

Tendo, tetendi, tensum & tentum.

Hæc sunt excipienda.

Cedo,

Cedo, cessi, cassum.

Claudo, si, sum.

Plaudo, si, sum.

Divido, si, sum.

Lædo, læsi, sum.

Ludo, si, sum.

Rado, si, sum.

Rodo, si, sum.

Trudo, si, sum.

} Er sua Nata.

Dio, di, sum, format; ut,

Fodio, fodi, fessum.

Go, xi, sum, format; ut,

Jungo, junxi, junctum.

Tingo, tinxi, tinctum.

Lingo, linxi, linctum.

Cingo, cinxi, cinctum.

Observanda sunt sequentia

Fingo, finxi, fictum.

Ringo, rinxi, riectum.

Meio-- mingo antique, minxi, mictum.

Stringo, strinxi, strictum.

Pergo, perrexī, perrectum.

D

Surgo,

Surgo, surrexi, surrectum.

Pungo, pupugi, punctum.

Pingo, pinxi, pitum.

Excipias hæc

Ago, egi, actum.

Cogo, coegi, coactum.

Frango, fregi, fractum.

Lego, legi, lectum. Et nata

Sed,

Negligo,

Intelligo,

Diligo,

Nata a lego dant Lexi.

Pango { *Pepigi*
 { *Pegi* } Pactum.
 { *Panxi*

Tango, tetigi, tactum.

Pungo, punxi, pupugi, punctum.

Sed nata formant punxi.

R ante go, vult si, sum; ut,

Spargo, sparsi, sparsum.

Mergo, merse, mersum.

Gio, gi, tum, format; ut,

Fugio, gi, tum.

Ho, xi, tum, format; ut,

Traho,

Traho, traxi, tractum.

Veho, vexi, vectum.

Lo, ui, itum, format; ut,

Alo, alui, alitum, & altum.

Molo, molui, molitum.

Excipiuntur.

Colo, colui, cultum, Et nata.

Cello { *Ceculi* } { *Culsum* }
 { *Cellui* } { *Celsum* } Inde nata.

Antecello }
 Præcello } *Cellui, celsum.*
 Excello }

Sed Percello }
 Procello } *Culi, culsum.*
 Recello }

Fallo, fefelli, falsum.

Pello, pepuli, pulsum.

Sallo, salli, falsum; Sed nata falsum.

Pfallo, psalli.-----

Vello { *Velli* }
 { *Vulsi* } *Vulsum.*

Mo, ui, itum, format ; ut,

Gemo, gemui, gemitum.

Vomo, vomui, vomitum.

Tremo, tremui, -----

Fremo, fremui, fremitum.

Excipias.

Demo, dempsi, demptum.

Emo, emi, emptum.

Como, compsi, comptum.

Sumo, sumpsi, sumptum.

Premo, pressi, pressum.

No, vi, tum, format ; ut,

Sino, sivi, situm.

Observentur hæc,

Sperno, spreui, spretum.

Sterno, stravi, stratum.

Cerno, creui, cretum.

*Lino { Livi } Litum.
 { Levi }*

Excipiantur autem.

Cano, cecini, cantum, & inde

Concino, concinui, concentum.

Occino.

Occino, *ui, centum.*

Succino, *ui, centum.*

Gigno, *genui, genitum.*

Pono, *posui, positum.*

Po, psi, tum, format ; ut,

Carmo, *carpsi, carptum.*

Scalpo, *scalpsi, sculptum.*

Excipias

Rumpo, *rupi, ruptum.*

Strepo, *strepui, strepitum.*

Creπο, *pui, pitum.*

Pio, pi, tum, format ; ut,

Capio, *cepi, captum.*

Excipe.

Cupio, *cupivi, cupitum.*

Rapio, *rapui, raptum.*

Sapio { *Sapui* } -----
 { *Sapivi* }

Qno, qui, ctum, format ; ut,

Linquo, *liqui, lictum.*

Deme

Coquo, coxi, coctum.

Ro, vi, tum, format; ut,

Semino Sero, sevi, satum.

Ordino Dat Sero, serui, sertum, mutans
(significatum.

Vult

Quæro, quasivi, quasitum.

Tero, trivi, tritum.

Sed,

Verro, verri, versum.

Uro, ussi, ustum.

Gero, gessi, gestum.

Curro, cucurri, cursum, & inde

Excurro

Decurro

Præcurro

Procurro

Cucurri, cursum.

Sed

Accurro

Discurro

Incurro

Occurro

Et alia

Curri, cursum.

Rio, ri, tum, format; ut,

Pario, peperi, partum, cujus

Nata

Nata { Comperio } dant peri. Sed
 { Reperio }

A pario perui, pertum dant cætera quarta.

Aperio }
 Opperio } perui.

So, sivi, situm, format; ut,

Accerso, sivi, situm.

Lacesso, sivi, situm.

Sed,

Faceſſo, faceſſi, itum.

Inceſſo, inceſſi.

Viſo, viſi, viſum.

Pinſo, pinſui, pinſitum, pinſum, & piſtum.

To, ti, tum, format; ut,

ſiſto, ſtiti, ſtatum.

Vult,

Verto, verti, verſum.

Meto, meſſui, meſſum.

Peto, petivi, petiitum.

Sterto, ſtertui.-----

Mitto, miſi, miſſum.

Ab ecto, exi, xum, formatur; ut,

Flecto, flexi, flexum.

Necto, nexi, nexum.

D 4

Pecto,

Pecto, pexi, pectum, & pectitum.

Plecto, plexi, plectum.

Vo, vi, tum, format; ut,

Solvo, solvi, solutum.

Volvo, *volvi, volutum.*

Sed,

Vivo, vixi, victum.

Vo, ni, utkm, format; ut,

Arguo, *argui, argutum.*

Induo, indui, indutum.

Statuo, *statui*, *statutum*.

Sed,

Pluo, plui, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{pluvi} \\ \text{plurvi} \end{array} \right\} \text{plutum.}$

pluvi }

Ruo, rui, { rutum.
ruitum.

гитант.

Fluo, *fluxi*, *fluctum*.

Struo, *struxi, structum.*

Xo, xui, xum, format ut

Нехо, *пехи*, *пехит*.

Sed,

Техо, *техці*, *техити*.

Conjugatio Quarta.

Quarta dat *is, ivi*, verbis descendit in *itum*.

Ut,

Audio, *audivi, auditum*.

Scio, *scis, scivi, scitum*.

Excipiuntur.

Amicio, *amicui, xi, amictum*.

Exilio { *Exilui* } *Exultum*.
 { *Exilii* }

Farcio, *farsi, fartum*.

Fulcio, *fulsi, fultum*.

Haurio, *hausi, haustum*.

Raucio, *rausi, rausum*.

Cambio, *campsi, campsum*.

Sancio, *sanxi, sanctum*.

Salio *Salii,* } *Saltum*.
 Salui, }

Sepio, *sepsi, septum*.

Singultio, *ivi, singultum*.

Sentio, *sensi, senjum*.

Venio, *veni, ventum*.

Vincio, *vinxi, vinctum*.

Sepelio, *sepelivi, sepulcrum*.

De Compositorum Præteritis, & Supinis.

Formabunt eadem *Simplex* & *Compositivum*.

Præteriti, verbis raro est geminatio natis.

A *disco* exceptis, & *posco* rite creatis.

Edisco, *edidici*; Reposco, *repoposci*.

Simplex sæpe negat, quod habent composita, supi-
(num.

Adjuvo, *vi*, *adjutum*, a Juvo.

Coerceo, *ercui*, *ercitum*, ab arceo,

Noscas, non eadem stat semper syllaba utrique.

Omissa Litera, vel mutata Vocali,
formatur

a tunsum, *tusum*.

a ruitum, *rutum*.

a saltum, *sultum*.

a statum, *stutum*.

a fatum, *situm*.

ab estum, *esum*.

De Syllabæ mutatione in Verbis
Compositis.

Quibus Compositis mutatur syllaba prima
Præsentis, vel *Præteriti*, ac *utrinque*.

De mutatione Præsentis.

Hæc primas tantum *Præsentis* in *i* sibi mutant.

Pango, lego, facio, jacio, specio, capioque.

Frango, ago, emo, lacio, fateor, sedeo, rego.

Ut { *Depingo, egi.*
 Conficio, feci.
 Incipio, cepi.

Sed notetur, { *Circumago*
 Simplex { *Perago* } Sequuntur.
 { *Satago*

Atque ab *ago* *dego* dat *degi*, a *cogo* *coegi*.

Sic etiam { *Depango*
 { *Oppango* } Simplicis
 { *Circumpango* } servantia
 atque } formam.
 { *Repango*

Adde supersedeo, circumsedeo, coemoque.

A *rego* sic *pergo, perrexī*; *Surgo, surrexi*.

Media presentis syllaba adempta.

Mutantia primam in *e* & Præsentis
 & Præteriti.

Hæc *e* dant primam, si componantur, utrique.

Damno,

Damno,
 Lactō,
 Sacro,
 Fallo,
 Arceo,
 Tractō,
 Fatiscor,
 Partio,
 Carpo,
 Patro,
 Scando,
 Spargo,
 Pario,
 Farcio,
 Pasco,
 Gradior.

Condemno,
 Delecto, sed & delacto.
 Consecro,
 Refello,
 Coerceo,
 Detrecto,
 Defetiscor,
 Impertio,
 Decerpo,
 Impetro,
 Ascendo,
 Dispergo,
 Aperio,
 Refercio,
 Dispesco,
 Digredior.

Istis compositis fit i mutatio primæ.

Tango,
 Habeo,
 Lateo,
 Salio,
 Statuo,
 Cado,
 Lado,
 Placeo,
 Maneo,
 Quaro,

Attingo,
 Inhibeo,
 Deliteo,
 Insilio,
 Instituo,
 Incido,
 Illido,
 Displiceo,
 Immineo,
 Inquiro.

Sapio,

Sapio,
 Cano,
 Cado,
 Egeo,
 Teneo,
 Taceo,
 Rapio,
 Placeo,

Insipio,
 Concino,
 Concido,
 Indigeo,
 Retineo,
 Conticeo,
 Eripio,
 Displiceo, sed manent
 Complaceo,
 Perplaceo.

Hæc, claudo, canso, quatio, Lavo, rejiciunt a ;
 Concludo, accuso, percutio, diluo.

Hæc, calco, salto, a, si componantur, in u dant ;
 Ut, inculco, insulto.

Præteritum Mutuantia.

Sunt quæ præteritum deducunt verba aliunde.
 Inceptiva a Sco pro primario si stant.

Et

Fero, tuli a tulo.
 Sido, sedi a sedeo.
 Sum, fui a suo.
 Tollo, sustuli a suffero.
 Sisto, steti a sto.
 Ferio, percussi a percutio.
 Quatio, concussi a concutio.
 Furo, insanivi ab infanio.

Medeor,

Medeor, *medicatus*; a medicor.

Liquor, *Liquefactus*; a liquefio.

Reminiscor, *recordatus*; a recordor.

Vescor, *pastus*; a pascor.

Personalia Præteritum vocis utriusque habentia.

Hæc perfecta sibi passiva activaque servant.

Mereor, *merui, meritus*.

Misereor, *miserui, misertus*.

Reverto, *reverti, reversus*.

Cæpio, *capi, captus*.

Juro, *juravi, juratus*.

Cæno, *canavi, canatus*.

Poto, *potavi, potatus*.

Prandeo, *prandi, pransus*.

Careo, *carui, cassus*.

Suesco, *suevi, suetus*.

Veneo, *venivi, venditus*.

Pateo, *patui, passus*.

Placeo, *placui, placitus*.

Nubo, *nupsi, nuptus*.

Titubo, *titubavi, titubatus*.

Impersonalia.

Libet, *libuit, libitum*.

Licet, *licuit, licitum*.

Piger, *piguit, pigitum*.

Pudet, *puduit, puditum*.

Placet,

Placet, placuit, placitum.

Miseret, miseruit, misertum.

Tædet, tæduit, pectussum.

Neutro-passiva.

Audeo, ausus sum vel fui.

Gaudeo, gavisus.

Fido, fesus.

Soleo, solitus.

Mæreor, mæstus.

Fio, factus.

} sum vel fui.

De Præteritis Verborum in Or.

Verba in Or, activis capiunt Perfecta supinis.

Amor amatus, ab amatu.

Doceor doctus, a doctu.

Deponentia Regularia.

Sunt quibus elicias fingendo activa Supinum.

Hortor, hortatus, ab horto ficto.

Fungor, functus, a fungo.

Deponentia Irregularia.

Quæ nullam servant, sunt deponentia, legem.

Adipiscor, adeptus.

Com-

Comminiscor, *comimentus*.

Expergiscor, *experrectus*.

Exterior, *expertus*, { Confiteor, *fessus*.
Fateor, *fassus*, { Diffiteor, *fessus*.

Fatiscor, *fessus*.

Fruor, *fruitus & fructus*.

Gradior, *gressus*.

Iraseor, *iratus*.

Labor, *lapsus*.

Loquor, *locutus*.

Metior, *mensus*.

Morior, *mortuus*.

Nascor, *natus*.

Nitor, *nissus & nixus*.

Nanciscor, *nactus*.

Obliviscor, *oblitus*.

Orior, { Orsus, pro incepto.
 { Orditus, pro texo.

Patior, *passus*, { Compatior, *passus*.
 { Perpetior, *passus*.

Paciscor, *paetus*.

Proficiscor, *profectus*.

Queror, *questus*.

Reor, *ratus*.

Sequor, *secutus*.

Tuor,

Tuor, }
Tueor, } *Tuitus.*

Utor, *Usus.*

Leguntur *oriturus moriturus* in participiis
Ab *orior* & *morior*.

De Verbis Defectivis.

Præterito Carentia.

Præteritum fugiunt.

<i>Attollo,</i>	<i>Elveo,</i>
<i>Ambigo,</i>	<i>Glisco,</i>
<i>Aveo,</i>	<i>Fatisco,</i>
<i>Disco,</i>	<i>Liveo,</i>
<i>Denseo,</i>	<i>Labo,</i>
<i>Dicturio,</i>	<i>Polleo,</i>
	<i>Renideo.</i>

Supinais Carentia.

Multa, supina negant ; præsertim neutra secunda.

Absilio,

Aveo,

Ango,

Arceo,

A Cado

Clango,

Compesco,

Dego,

Sed ejus composita habent citum.

A Cado composita : præter occido occa-

Et recido recasum.

(sum.

E

Cluo,

Cluo,
 Calvo,
 Disco,
 Dispesco,
 Flaveo,
 Ferveo,
 Farisco,
 Frigeo,
 Gestio, *Glisco,* *Incesso.*
A Gruo natum ut *Ingruo.*
 Lambo, *Luo,*
 Lingo, *Linquo,*
 Liveo, *Mico,*
 Luceo, *Malo,*
 Ningo, *Metuo.*
 Nolo.

A Nuo nata, ut *Renuo.*

Parco,	Sapio,
Posco,	Sido,
Psallo,	Sterto,
Paveo,	Tremo,
Prodigo,	Timeo,
Profilio,	Turgeo,
Quinisco,	Urgeo.
Strideo,	
Strido,	Quæcunque præteritum
Satago,	fugiant,
Sugo,	Et
Quæcunque in <i>ui</i> formantur	Neutra secundæ.
	Exceptis,

Exceptis.

Oleo,
Doleo,
Placeo,
Taceo,
Pareo,

Calco,
Careo,
Noceo,
Pateo,
Lateo,
Valeo.

De Verbis Defectivis.

Sunt quæ, numeroque, modo, vel tempore carent.

Et hæc sunt.

Cæpi, odi, memini, cedo, aio, faxo, quæso.

Infit, ave, salve, sic ausim, inquamque, foremque.

Quæ sic variabis..

Capi
Odi
Memini

} Præterita omnia ; & hæc
sola formant.

Sed *memini* in modo imperativo
format secundam personam ut
memento, mementote.

Cedo modo imperativo } Cedo.
Cedere.

Aio Indic. tempore } aio, ais,
presenti } ait. Pl.
aiunt.

Imperf. aiebam.

Modo subjunc. aiam, aias.

Pl. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{aiamus.} \\ \text{aiant.} \end{array} \right.$

Faxo modo sub. fut. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Faxo vel faxim, faxis,} \\ \text{Faxit. Pl. faxint.} \end{array} \right.$

Quæso Ind. Pr. *quæso, quæsumus.*

Infit. Ind. Pr. *infit, infiunt.*

Ave. Imper. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ave.} \\ \text{aveto.} \end{array} \right.$ Pl. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{avete.} \\ \text{avetote.} \end{array} \right.$

Infinit. *avere.*

Salve Imper. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{salve.} \\ \text{salveto.} \end{array} \right.$ Pl. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{salvete.} \\ \text{salvetote.} \end{array} \right.$

Ausim sub. Pr. *ausim, ausis, ausit.*
Pl. *ausint.*

Inquam, Ind. Pr. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Inquio, vel inquam.} \\ \text{Inquis, inquit.} \\ \text{Pl. Inquimus, inquiunt.} \end{array} \right.$

Perfect. *Inquisti, inquit.*

Futur. *Inquies, inquiet.*

Imperat. Mod. *Inque, inquito.*

Sub. Pr. *Inquias.*

Particip. Pr. *Inquiens.*

Forem. Sub. Imperf. Temp.

Forem, fores, foret. Pl. forent.

Infinit. *Fore.*

Notetur.

Notetur,

Dor. for. der. fer. & furo simplicia
non reperiuntur, sed composita
semper; ut,

Circundor,
Affor.

Grammatic. Analytici

Pars Tertia.

De dispositione partium Orationis.

Tertium Grammatici Officium est partes
Orationis notas, & variatas *disponere*: quod
& *Syntaxis* dicitur.

Dispositio partium orationis est inter se
compositio, & *connexio* secundum Grammatices
rationem.

Ad partes Orationis disponendas
duo sunt observanda.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Concordantia | } Cujuslibet partis
Orationis. |
| 2 Regimen. | |

Concordantiæ	} <i>Nominativi & Verbi.</i> <i>Substantivi & Adjectivi.</i> <i>Relativi & Antecedentis.</i>
tres sunt	

Concordantia Prima.

* Verbum personale cohæret cum nominativo, *Numero & Persona.*

Ut *Præceptor Legit.*
Ludunt Pueri.
Dormit Felis.
Saliunt Mures.

Notandum est.

1 Nominativus personas referens (*Viç.*)
Ego, tu, ille, nos, vos, illi, raro exprimitur, ut
I præ sequar.

Veniam petitis. Dabit.

Nisi causa discretionis; ut,

Vos peceastis.

Illi nil curant.

Emphasis gratia; ut,

Tu dominus, tu vir, tu mihi frater eris.

Ludite vos; ego studebo.

2 Verba substantiva, & verba actiones observandas denotantia sæpe subaudiuntur nominativo cum quo conveniunt; ut,

Difficilia quæ pulchra } sub. { *sunt.* }
Nulla salus bello } { *est.* }

Sus ad Lutum--- } subaudi reddit.
Asinus ad Lynam }
Cornici Oculum. } sub. configere.
Præceptor ira } sub. excanduit.

3 Verba *infiniti modi* pro nominativo accusativum ante se statuunt; ut,

*Omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse
 supremum.*

4 Impersonalia nominativum præcedentem non habent; ut,

*Non poterit jucunde vivere, nisi cum
 virtute vivatur.*

Concord. 2da.

Adjectivum sive sit *Nomen, Pronomen, vel Participium* cum substantivo; in *Genere, Numero & Casu* consentit; ut,

Rara avis in terris; nigroque similima cygno.

Tua diligentia est laudis digna.

Nullus ad amissas ibit amicus opes.

Notetur,

Substantivum Adjectivi naturam induens, cum altero substantivo ut adjectivum concordat,

Ut,

Dives Cræsus.

Senex Nestor.

Amicus Superstes.

Concord. 3a.

Relativum cum Antecedente concordat,
Genere, Numero, & Persona; ut,

Vir sapit qui pauca Loquitur.

Prima quæ vitam dedit hora carpsit.

De concordantibus hæc sunt observanda.

1 Nominativus, Substantivum, & Antecedens,
supposita dicuntur: quia Verbum, Adjectivum,
 & Relativum sustentant & dirigunt.

2 In orationibus quæ ad homines tantum
 pertinent, *supposita* sæpe subaudiuntur; ut,

Ferunt te iræ panituisse tua.

Boni discunt seduli.

Quæ nocent docent.

Discite iustitiam moniti.

3 Oratio, membrum Orationis, Verbum in-
 finiti modi, Adverbium cum genitivo, Primi-
 tivum possessivo inclusum, aut dictio per se po-
 sita, *suppositorum locum* suppleant; ut,

*Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes, Emollit
 mores.*

*In tempore veni, Quod omnium rerum est
 primum.*

Partim signorum sunt combusta.

Nostros vidistis flentis ocellos.

Audito Regem Doroberniam proficisci.

Sæpe vale dicto.

Notetur.

His occurrentibus, Verbum in *tertia persona*,
Adjectivum & Relativum in *Nentro genere* po-
natur.

4. Verbum Adjectivum, vel Relativum inter duo supposita diversorum generum, vel numerorum collocatum: cum alterutro convenire potest; ut,

Amantium ira, amoris redint egratio est.
vel sunt.

*Stoici est quoddam genus Philosophorum
Triste severum Jejunum.*

*Divitiæ coactæ summum {habetur
habentur} bonum.*

Paupertas } visa est } magnum onus.
} visum }

Animal rationis { *quem.* }
plenum { *quod.* } *vocamus hominem.*

Nil hic nisi carmina { *desunt.*
deest.

5 Supposita *singularia* per conjunctionem copulata, Verbum, Adjectivum, vel Relativum *plurale* admittunt; quod cum supposito *dignitari*, ratione generis, vel Personæ, conveniet, & *Syllepsis* dicitur..

Prima

Prima persona est secunda dignior ;
 Secunda dignior tertia.

Genus Masculinum est Fæminino,
 Dignius ; Fæmininum Neutro. Ut
*Ego & tu sedulo Studentes, simus in
 tuto.*

*Tu & ille, qui tam supini sedetis,
 vapuletis.*

Rex & Regina beati.

Chalybs & aurum sunt probati.

Notetur.

Cum supposita *res inanimatas* significant,
 Adjectivum & Relativum in *Neutro* genere
 quasi dignissimo apte ponatur.

-----*Cum Daphnidis arcum fregisti
 & calamos ; quæ tu perverse Menalca.*

Et cum vidisti puero donata dolebas.

Ira & agritudo sunt permista.

*Huic eades & discordia civilis grata fue-
 runt.*

6 Relativum & Antecedens *casu* etiam con-
 sentiunt : quoties eidem junguntur verbo. Ut
*Urbem quam statuo vestra est. Populo ut
 placeret quas fecisset fabulas.*

7 Relativum vel Adjectivum *Substantive
 posuim* suppositi naturam induit , & alia
 Adjectiva, ut & verba regit ; ut,

Turpia

Turpia sunt fugienda.

Difficilia quæ pulchra.

Non videmus id manticæ quod in tergum est.

8 Verbum vel Adjectivum pluribus suppositis respondens expresse convenit cum viciniore; cum reliquis per supplementum, & Zeugma dicitur: Fitque numero vel persona; ut,
Maritus & Uxor est irata.

Ego & tu studes.

Hic illius arma; hic currus fuit.

Sed si datur comparatio, vel similitudo, supposito remotiore conveniet Verbum, vel Adjectivum.

Ego melius quam tu scribo.

9 Verbum, Adjectivum, vel Relativum, quandoque cum supposito, sensu non voce convenit. Et Synthesis appellatur; ut,

Gens armati pignant.

Ubi illic scelus; qui me perdidit.

Turba ruunt, pars abiere,

Uterque deluduntur dolis.

10 Relativum, ut & Nomen Interrogativum, & Indefinitum fit Verbo, & Adjectivo suppositum concordans, alio supposito vacante; aliter regetur a Verbo, vel alia dictione, in oratione locata; ut,

Felix qui potuit boni fontem visere Lucidum.

Quod rarum Charum.

Gratia

Gratia ab Officio, quod mora tardat, abest.

Cujus numen adoro?

Quorum optimum ego habeo.

Qualis erat? Talis erat, qualem nunquam vidi.

II Interrogativum & ejus redditivum ejusdem temporis & casus erunt; ut,

Quid rerum nunc geritur in Anglia?

Consultitur de religione.

Quarum rerum nulla est satietas? divitiarum.

Notetur. Fallit hæc regula, si interrogatio fit.

Per *cujus*, *ja*, *jum*.

Per *diCTIONem* *variæ Syntaxeos*.

Per *possessivum*.

Nam diversa natura vocum diversos regit casus; ut,

Cujum pecus? Malibæi.

Cujus codex? Meus.

Quanti constitit? Denario.

Accusas furti an homicidii? Utroque.

De Regimine.

Regimen est *diCTIONum constructio*: secundum quam, præcedens quæque dictio, sequentem in certum casum, vel modum regit.

Omnes partes Orationis casus regunt: excepta *conjunctione*; quæ tamen modos, & tempora mandat.

Nomina

Nomina regunt Casus, ~~ut~~ sunt
Substantiva.
Adjectiva.

De Regimine Substantivorum.

Reg. I. Substantiva multa, eandem rem amplificantia, in eodem apponuntur Casu ; ut,

Pater meus vir amat me puerum.

Effodiuntur opes irritamenta malorum.

Ignavum fucos pecus a praesepibus arcent.

Marcus Tullius Cicero amico suo

Lentulos salutem dicit.

Reg. I. Cum Duo Substantiva, res diversas, explicandi causa, concurrunt ; Posterius in Genitivo ponitur ; ut,

Crescit amor nummi, quantum

Ipsa pecunia crescit.

Gloria virtutis umbra.

Timor Domini est initium sapientiae.

Sed notetur.

Genitivum *possidentis* in Adjectivum *possessivum* mutare licet ; ut,

Herilis filius, pro heri filius.

Paterna domus, pro patris domus.

Genitivus per se positus pendet in substantivum (per Ellipsin) subauditum ; ut,

Deiphobe

Deiphobe Glanci. sub. filia.

Hujus video Byrrhiam. sub. servum.

Hectoris Andromache. sub. Uxor.

Ubi ad Dianæ veneris } sub.

Ventum erat ad Vestæ } templum.

Reg. 3. *Adjectiva, Substantive posita, Genitivum regunt*; ut,

Hoc noſtis. Paululum pecuniæ.

Non videmus id mantica.

Reg. 4. Nomina qualitatis, quæ rei alicui inest vel adest, variis exponuntur Casibus; præcipue Genitivo, vel Ablativo; ut,

Homo magna virtute.

Vir magni nasi.

Ingenui vultus puer, ingenuique pudoris.

Vir nulla fide.

Reg. 5. Opus, & usus substantiva, necesse significantia, ablativum exigunt; ut,

Non opus est verbis.

Authoritate tua nobis opus est.

Pecuniam, qua sibi nihil esset usus,

Ab iis quibus sciret usui esse non accepit.

Notetur.

Opus *Adjectivum*, necessarius signans, varie
construitur; ut,

Cum

Grammaticus Analyticus. 63

Cum Nominativo. Ut *Dux nobis & author opus est.*

Cum Dativo. Ut *Dicis nummos mihi opus esse.*

Cum Accusativo. Ut *Alia que opus sunt para.*

Puero opus est cibum.

Reg. 6. Substantiva a verbis derivata, præcipue in *io* finita, Casibus Verborum unde derivantur gaudent; ut,

Exul a patria.

Obtemperatio legibus.

Quid tibi curatio est hanc rem.

Domum redditionis spe sublata.

De Adjectivorum Regimine.

1. Adjectiva Genitivum regunt.

Animi affectum denotantia (Viz.) *desiderium, metum, notitiam, ignorantiam, curam, negligentiam, memoriam, oblivionem & similia*; ut,

Natura novitatis avida.

Mens præscia futuri.

Mortis memor.

Procella timidus.

Rudis literarum.

Negotii sedulus.

Periculi incantus.

Capti negligens.

2. Ver-

2. Verbalia in ax; ut,
Tempus edax rerum.
Virtus vitiorum fugax.
Eruditionis capax.
3. Partitiva, qualia sunt. *Quis, Aliquis,*
quisquis, uter, neuter, alter, alius, Nemo, Nul-
lus; ut,
Utrum horum mavis accipe.
Nemo nostrum; aliquis vestrum.
Quisquis fuit ille deorum.
4. Partitive posita; quæ per *e, de, ex, aut*
inter, (Genitivi signa) exponuntur; cujusho-
 di sunt.
 - 1 Numeralia Cardinaliter & Ordinaliter
 signantia; ut,
Primus Heroum.
Quatuor judicum.
Octavus sapientum.
Primatum secundus.
 - 2 Interrogativa quædam; ut,
Quis fratrum.
Quisquam hominum aequè miser ut ego.
 - 3 Comparativa, & Superlativa. Ut,
Dextra manuum est fortior.
Digitorum medius est longissimus.
Oratorum optimus.
Poetarum pessimus.

Sed notetur. Omnia hæc

Ablativum, vel Accusativum cum præpositione aliquando admittunt; ut,

Primus inter omnes.

Primus ab Hercule.

Tertius ab Aneâ.

Ante alios pulcherrimus.

Aliquando etiam Dativum; ut,

Nulli pietate secundus.

Compos, reus, exors, particeps, cum plurimis adjectivis *crimen*, vel *communione*; eis similia, & contraria, signantibus; ut,

Compos mentis. Impos voti.

Reus furti. Insons cadis.

Omnis culpæ exors.

Consilii particeps.

De Adjectivis Dativum regentibus.

Adjectiva *Dativum* regunt *rei*, vel *personæ*, cui aliquid *acquiritur* vel *adimitur*.

Cujusmodi sunt adjectiva quæ significant

I. Commodum, incommodum, & voluptatem; qualia sunt. *Utilis, inutilis, jucundus, noxius, perniciosus*, & similia; ut,

Sis bonus O felixque tuis.

Utilis agro. Inutile corpori.

Nec pecori opportuna seges; nec com-
moda Baccho.

Fecundus amicis.

2. Similitudinem & dissimilitudinem; qualia sunt. *Par, impar, aequalis, inaequalis, congruus, consentaneus, dissentaneus, & similia; ut,*
Hectori aequalis.

Vitam agere verbis parem.

Qui color albus erat, nunc est con-
trarius albo.

Omnibus dissentaneus.

Sibi congruus.

3. Aptitudinem & ineptitudinem; qualia sunt. *Aptus, idoneus, ineptus, habilis, appositus, & similia; ut,*

Patriæ idoneus.

Et tempori & personæ aptum.

Habilis armis.

4. Facilitatem vel difficultatem; qualia sunt. *Levis, gravis, laboriosus, molestus, notus, igno-*
tus, apertus, conspicuus, & similia; ut,

Turba gravis paci, placidaque inimica
quieti.

Otium tibi molestum.

Onus paucis grave, multis leve.

Sermones

*Sermones intelligenti plani ; & recti iis
qui inveniunt scientiam.
Studiosis hæc sunt aperta.*

5. Amicitiam vel inimicitiam ; qualia sunt.
*Benevolus , propitius , charus , fidelis , Invisus ,
infestus , offensus , & similia ; ut,*

*Fides paucis charior quam pecunia.
Studenti Benevolus ; humili propitius.
Consiliis nulla res tam inimica quam
celeritas.*

Vir homini infestus , invisus Deo.

6. Submissionem & propinquitatem ; qualia
sunt. *Vicinus , affinis , finitimus , socius , supplex ,
& similia ; ut,*

*Omnibus supplex.
Oratori poeta est finitimus.
Nulli sceleri , nulli facinori affinis.*

7. Verbalia in bilis ; & Participialia in dus.
*Nec dictu affabilis ulli.
Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.*

O mihi post nullos Juli memorande sodales.

8. Nomina ex præpositione Con composita :
qualia sunt. *Conservus , cognatus , commilito ,
contubernalis , & similia ; ut,*

*Mihi cognatus.
Conservus illi.*

1. Notetur, *Confors, conscius, & Compos* quæ Crimen vel communionem denotant cum *Dativo* aliquando, præcipue *Genitivo* Leguntur.

2. Quædam etiam ex adjectivis memoratis cum *Genitivo* exposita leguntur: præcipue quæ similitudinem significant; ut,

Quem metuis par hujus erat.

Patres aquum esse censent, nos jam

Jam a pueris illico nasci senes, neque illarum esse affines rerum,

Quas fert adolescentia.

Præterea Regina tui fidissima dextra occidit ipsa sua.

3. *Natus, aptus, ineptus, commodus incommodus, utilis, inutilis, par, impar, æqualis, & vehemens;* interdum etiam *accusativo* cum præpositione junguntur; ut,

Natus ad gloriam.

Calcei ad pedes apti.

Homo ad nullam partem aptus.

Virtutes ipsæ, inter se æquales & pares.

9. *Communis, alienus, immunis, proprius, & superstes;* *Dativum* regunt; sed aliis casibus servire possunt; ut,

Hoc mihi tecum commune.

Mors

Mors omnibus communis.

Alicuius Ambitioni.

Omnibus immunis.

Mihi proprium.

Superstes dignitati suæ vixit.

Leguntur & hæc,

Commune animantium omnium.

Alienum consilii.

Alienus a Scævola studiis.

Immunis hujus mali.

Immunis ab illis malis.

Proprium est stultorum.

Superstes omnium rerum.

De Accusativum regentibus.

Accusativum regunt Adjectiva, quæ Longitudinem, Latitudinem, vel crassitiem, vel aliquam mensuram rei significant; ut,

*Gnomon septem pedes longus umbram non
amplius quatuor pedes*

Longam reddit.

*Liber manum longus sit crassus tres
digitos.*

Hæc interdum regunt Genitivum; ut,

*In morem horti, areas latas pedum de-
num; longas pedum quinquagenum fa-
cito.*

Interdum & Ablativum; ut,
Fons latus pedibus tribus :
Alius triginta.

De Ablativum regentibus.

Adjectiva regunt Ablativum significantem,

I. Rei causam; ut *Pallidus ira.*

Licentia deteriores.

Insequitur, celeremque metu celer urget.
amore.

Duplicem gemmis auroque coronam.

Rei Instrumentum; ut,

Livida armis brachia.

Ense validus : melior remis.

Modum, vel actionis circumstantiam : ut,

Facies miris modis pallida.

Nomine Grammaticus ; re Barbarus.

Trojanus origine Caesar.

Spe dives ; re pauper.

Notetur.

Nomina causam vel modum rei significantia
 Substantivis in ablativo etiam adjiciuntur ; ut,

Tu illi natura parens ; ego consiliis.

Puer aetate ; vir ingenio,

Eunuchus nomine Plotinus.

2. Copiam vel egestatem denotantem; ut,

Res est solliciti plena timoris amor.

Dives agris: dives positus in fenore nummis.

O curvæ in terras animæ, & cælestium inanes.

Ex his quædam præpositione annexa gaudent; ut,

Vacuus ab ira.

Aliquando Genitivo; ut,

Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?

Expers fraudis.

3. Pretium signantem; ut,

Non gemmis, non purpura venale nec auro.

Vilis viginti minis; asse charus.

4. Quæ diversitatem notant ablativum regunt; ut,

Alter ab hoc, diversus ab illo.

Nonnunquam hæc dativum admittunt.

Ut huic diversum.

5. Adjectiva passionem vel proprietatem signantia Ablativum, vel Accusativum partis patientis exigunt; ut,

Æger pedibus vel pedes.

Animo quietus.

*Crine ruber, niger ore, brevis pede,
lumine luscus.*

Aliquando cum genitivo Leguntur ; ut,
O te fœlicem cerebri.

6. Comparativa per quam expofita, ablativum admittunt; ut,

Vilius argentum eft auro :
Virtutibus aurum.

7. Dignus, indignus, Captus, contentus, præditus, extorris *auferendi cafum* adjectum volunt; ut,

Dignus es odio.
Filium haberem tali ingenio præditum.
Oculis capti fodere cubilia talpæ.
Sorte tua contentus abi.

Dignus & indignus interdum *Genitivum* admittunt; ut,

Militia operis digna tui.
Magnorum haud indignus avorum.

De Pronominum Regimine.

Genitivi *Mei, tui, fui, noſtri, veſtri,*
 Ponuntur cum *paſſio* : ſed Nominativi,
Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter cum *aſſio*,
 Vel *poſſeſſio* ſignificatur ; ut,

Languet deſiderio tui,
Favet deſiderio tuo.
Parsque tui latitat corpore.

Clauſa

Clausa meo.

Imago nostri, imago nostra.

Ipse & idem omnibus personis adjungi possunt ; ut,

Ipse vidi. Ipse perge facere.

Ipse dixit. Ego idem adsum.

Idem Hercules Cerberum vicit.

De Verborum Regimine.

Nominativum utrinque expetunt.

1. *Verba substantiva, sum, forem, fio, existo ; ut,*

Deus est summum bonum.

Hic exiit Vacina Vates.

Ille fiat Orator disertus.

2. *Quædam verba passiva ; Vocor, habeor, dicor, appellor, nominor, existimor, scribor, salutor ; & similia ; ut,*

Perpusilli vocantur nani.

Fides religionis fundamentum habetur.

3. *Verba gestus, Sedeo, dormio, cubo, incedo, curro ; ut,*

Malus pastor dormit supinus.

Homo incedit erectus in cælum.

4. *Omnia*

4. Omnia verba, modo posterior sit adjectivi, supposito verbi convenientis; ut,

Boni discunt seduli,

Pii orant taciti.

Hypocrita cupit videri justus.

De Verbis Genitivum regentibus.

1. Sum possessionem, proprietatem, vel Officium significans : (ratione alterius substantivi vel adjectivi genitivum regentis intellecti;) Genitivum exigit; ut,

Vestis est patris.

Pecus est Melibaei.

Adolescentis est majores natu revereri.

Regum est parcere subiectis & debellare superbos.

Domini sumus.

Excipiuntur hi Nominativi *Meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum, humanum, belluinum*, & similia: quibus Officium subauditur suppositum; ut,

Eia haud vestrum est iracundos esse.

Humanum est errare.

Reddere malum pro malo est belluinum:

Bonum pro bono humanum: malum

Pro bono Diabolicum: bonum pro

Malo Divinum.

2. Verba

3. Verba *æstimandi*; genitivo pretium significante gaudent; ut,

Plurimi passim fit pecunia.

Pudor parvi penditur.

Nihili (& legitur pro nihilo) habentur literæ.

Non hujus facio, qui me pili æstimat.

Ego illum flocci pendo.

Hujus speciei videntur ista.

Æqui boni consulo } id est *in bonam*

Æqui boni facio } *accipio partem.*

Notetur,

Æstimo, valeo, & quæ mercatum significant, ablativum pretii volunt; ut,

Magno ubique virtus æstimanda est.

Multo sanguine & vulneribus stetit.

Constat parvo fames, magno fastidium.

Teruncio ceu vitiosa nuce emerim.

Hæc tamen leguntur cum his genitivis sine substantivo positis: *Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantidem, quantivis, quantilibet, quanticunque.*

Tanti eris aliis; quanti tibi fueris.

Vix Priamus tanti, totaque Troja fuit.

Substantivo addito in ablativum feruntur

Hæc

Hæc, *vili*, paulo, *minimo* magno, *nimio*, plurimo, *dimidio*, *duplo*, sine substantivis utantur; ut,

Minor pretio vendidi quam emi.

Tanta mercede docuit, quanta hæcenus nemo.

Redime te captum quam queas

Minimo.

Valeo cum genitivo; frequentius, cum ablativo, vel accusativo legitur; ut,

Tanti valet: valet duos asses.

Duobus assibus.

Denarii dicii, quod denos æris valebant

Quinarii quod quinos.

3. Verba accusandi, monendi, damnandi, absolvendi, licet accusativum *personæ*, genitivum, *Criminis* vel *pænæ* exigunt; ut,

Qui alterum incusat probri, ipsum se intueri oportet.

Parce tuum vatem sceleris damnare
Cupido.

Furti & homicidii absolutus est.

Admoneto illum pristinae fortunæ.

Vertitur hic Genitivus aliquando in ablativum vel cum vel sine præpositione; præcipue horum adjectivorum *uterque*, *nullus*, *alter*, *neuter*, *alius*, *ambo*; & superlativi gradus nominis; ut,

Condem-

Condemnabo eodem ego te crimine.

Uxorem de pudicitia graviter accusavit.

Accusas furti an stupri an utroque sive de utroque.

De plurimis simul accusaris.

4. *Satago, misereor & miseresco Genitivum admittunt ; ut,*

Rerum suarum satagit.

Oro miserere Laborum.

Generis miseresce tui.

Sed notetur.

Misereor & miseresco aliquando cum Dativo leguntur ; ut,

Huic succurro, huic misereor.

Dilige jure bonos ; & miseresce malis.

Miseror pro misereor accusativum poscit ; ut,

Contusosque animos, & res miserabere fractas.

5. *Reminiscor, obliviscor, Recordor, & meminisci Genitivum optant ; ut,*

Data fidei reminiscitur.

Proprium est stultitia aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum.

Faciam ut meique, ac hujus diei, ac loci semper memineris.

Hxc

Hæc aliquando accusativum admittunt ; ut,
Omnia quæ curant senes meminervnt.

Memini, pro mentionem feci, vult ablativum cum præpositione ; ut,

Memini de hac re, de armis, de te.

6. Potior Genitivo aut ablativo jungitur ; ut,

*Romani signorum & armorum potiti sunt.
 Egressi optata Troes potiuntur arena,*

7. Quædam verba more Græcorum Genitivum admittunt ; ut,

Desine mollium querelarum.

Tempus desistere pugnae.

Qui erubescit fortuna.

De Dativo Regentibus.

Omne verbum regit Dativum rei, vel personæ cui aliquid acquiritur, vel adimitur ;

Ut,

Mihi isthic nec seritur, nec metitur.

Huic habeo non tibi.

Non omnibus dormio.

Nescio, quis teneros oculus mihi fascinat agnos.

Huic

Huic Regulæ appendent Verba Dativum regentia.

1. Commodum vel incommodum significantia; ut,

Non potest mihi commodare vel incommodare.

*Illa seges demum respondet votis
Agricola.*

2. Comparandi, & Dativum regunt.

Parvis componere magna.

Fratri se adequavit.

Fallit hæc regula, quoties comparatio per præpositionem habetur; ut,

Si ad eum comparatur, nihil est.

Comparo Virgilium cum Homero.

3. Dandi & reddendi, quæ dativo gaudent.

*Fortuna multis nimium dedit; nulli
satis.*

Ingratus est, qui gratiam bene merenti non repenit.

4. Promittendi ac solvendi dativum exigunt.

Hæc tibi promitto.

Es alienum mihi numeravit

5. Imperandi & nuntiandi, quæ dativum requirunt; ut,

*Imperat, aut servit collecta pecunia cuique.
Quid de quoque viro, aut cui dicas, saepe
caveto.*

6. Fidendi Dativum optant; ut,
*Vacuis committere venis nil nisi lene decet.
Mulieri ne credas, ne mortuæ quidem.*

7. Obsequendi & repugnandi, quæ dativum volunt; ut,

*Semper obtemperat pius filius patri.
Ignavis precibus fortuna repugnat.*

8. Minandi & irascendi quæ dativum regunt; ut,

*Iraſcor tibi.
Utrique mortem minatus est.*

9. Sum cum compositis præter possum exigit dativum; ut,

*Urbi pater est, urbiq; maritus.
Multa petentibus desunt multa.
Mihi nec obest, nec prodest.*

Notetur.

Sum, & suppetit pro habeo positum, Dativum admittit; ut,

Est

*Est mihi namque domi pater, est injusta
noverca.*

Velle suum cuique est.

Sunt nobis mitia poma.

Pauper non est, cui rerum suppetit usus.

Sum cum multis aliis geminum adsciscit Da-
tivum ; ut,

Exitio est avidis mare nautis.

Rex pius est reipublicæ ornamento.

*Speras tibi Laudi fore, quod mihi vitio
vertis.*

10. Composita cum adverbiiis *bene, male,*
& *satis* : & cum his præpositionibus, *Pra,*
ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in, & inter ; ut,

Benefecit multis, malefecit nulli ;

Sed omnibus satisfecit.

Neminem tibi antepono.

Ego meis majoribus virtute præluxi.

Auditis aliquid, novus adjicit autor.

Postposui tamen illorum mea seria Ludo.

Notetur.

Pauca ex his mutant *Dativum* aliquoties in
aliu[m] casu[m] ; ut,

Præstat ingenio alius aliu[m].

Interdico tibi aqua[m] & igni.

Multos virorum anteit sapientiâ.

In amore hæc insunt vitia.

Sed *præco, prævinco, præcedo, præcurro, præverto, prævertor*, & alia cum *præ* composita; potius accusativum vellent;

Ut, *præibis me.*

Dativi *tibi, sibi, & mihi* ex abundanti aliquando adduntur; ut,

Suo sibi hunc jugulo gladio.

De Verbis varie dispositis.

Eidem Verbo diversi casus diversæ rationis, apponi possunt.

Verba prædicta; ut & multa alia secundum *rationem*, vel *variā significationem*, cum variis casibus disponuntur; ut,

Adulor { *Tibi.*
te.

Moderor { *affectui.*
affectum.

Asperfit { *mihi labem*
me labe.

Obtrecto { *Laudem.*
Laudi.

Attendo { *Tibi.*
te.

Præstolor { *Tibi.*
Te.

Consentio { *Tibi.*
tecum.

Prohibeo { *Te domo.*
tibi domum.

{ Dissentio { *Tibi.*
ate.

Subeo { *Tectum.*
Tecto.

Dissideo *tecum.*

Dono

Dono	{	<i>Tibi librum.</i> <i>Te libro.</i>
Illudo	{	<i>Tibi.</i> <i>Te.</i>
Impertio	{	<i>Tibi fortunas meas.</i> <i>Te fortunis meis.</i>
Induo	{	<i>Tibi tunicam.</i> <i>Te tunica.</i>
Instravit	{	<i>Equo penulam.</i> <i>Equum penula.</i>
Interdico	{	<i>Tibi hanc rem.</i> <i>Te hac re.</i>
Medico	{	<i>Nato tuo.</i> <i>Morbum istum.</i>

Verba hæc diversa significant.

Accedo	{	<i>Tibi.</i> <i>Te.</i>	id est	{	<i>assentior.</i> <i>adeo.</i>
Æmulor	{	<i>Tibi.</i> <i>Te.</i>	i. e.	{	<i>invideo.</i> <i>imitor.</i>
Ausculto	{	<i>Tibi.</i> <i>Te.</i>	i. e.	{	<i>obedio.</i> <i>audio.</i>

Caveo { Tibi. i. e. Periculum a te avertō.
Te.
A te.
De te. } i. e. declino.

Cedo { Tibi. i. e. Vicisti.
Urbe. i. e. Urbem relinquo.
Librum. i. e.
v.
Locum. } Reddo.

Consulo { Tibi. i. e. Consilium do.
Te. i. e. Consilium peto.
In te. i. e. Statuo.

Contingit { mihi. i. e. accidit.
me. i. e. tangit.

Cupio { tibi. i. e. faveo.
te. i. e. expeto.

Deficit { mihi. i. e. deest.
me. i. e. destituit.
a me. i. e. in alteram partem transit.

Do { Tibi literas. i. e. Ut ad aliquem feras.
Ad te literas. i. e. Ut Legas.

Fænero { Tibi. i. e. Do ad usuram.
Fæneror { a te. i. e. Accipio ad usuram.

Metuo, timeo { te v. a te. i. e. ne mihi noceas.
Formido, { tibi v. de te. i. e. sollicitus sum.

Memini

Memini { *Tui. i. e. Recordatus sum.*
Te.
De te. } *i. e. Mentionem feci.*

Obsecro { *te hanc rem. i. e. inquirō.*
obsecro a te. i. e. supplico.

Potior { *Urbis. i. e. ad urbem accessi.*
Voto. i. e. desiderio fruor.

Recipio { *Tibi. i. e. promitto.*
A te. i. e. accipio.
Me domum. i. e. confero.

Refero { *Tibi. i. e. narro.*
Ad te. i. e. propono.

Renuntio { *Muneri. i. e. recuso.*
Consulem. i. e. declaro.

Solvo { *Tibi. i. e. satisfacio.*
Te. i. e. libero.

Studeo { *Huic. i. e. operam do.*
Hoc. i. e. cupio.

Vaco { *Nugis. i. e. operam do.*
Ad nugas. i. e. otium habeo.
Culpâ. i. e. insons sum.

De Verbis Accusativum Regentibus.

1. Verba transitiva cujuscunque generis regunt accusativum nominis, in quem transit actio verbi; ut,

Amat bonus Otia Daphnis.

Non profecturis littora bobus aras.

Torva Læna lupum sequitur, lupus ipse capellam.

Non retinent patulae commissa fideliter aures.

Imprimis venerare deos.

Aper agros depopulatur.

2. Verba neutralia active signantia, sunt transitiva: sin vero absolute significant, accusativum cognata significationis exigunt: & aliquando ablativum admittunt; ut,

Ardebat Alexin.

Tertiam etatem hominum vivebat Nestor.

i. e. Vita diu vixit.

Endymionis somnum dormit.

Magnum gaudebat gaudium.

Duram servi servitutem.

Morte obiit repentinâ.

Vox sonat hominem.

Curios simulant, & Bacchanalia vident.

3. Verba

3. Verba *docendi, rogandi, vestiendi*, duplicem postulant accusativum; vid. unum personæ, alterum rei; ut,

Erudii te leges belli.

Dedocebo te istos mores.

Eos hoc moneo; desinant ludere.

Posce Deum veniam.

Induit se calceos.

Interdum mutant alterum accusativum in Dativum vel ablativum; ut,

Induo { *Te tunica.*
 Tibi tunicam.

Consulo vobis hoc ceptum.

Illud a vobis postulo.

*Ipsam obtestemur, veniamque oremus
ab ipso.*

Suspicionem istam ex illis quare.

De Verbis Ablativum Regentibus.

1. Quodvis Verbum admittit Ablativum significantem.

1. Causam actionis; ut,

Vehementer ira excanduit.

Invidus alterius rebus macrescit opimis.

2. Instrumentum actionis; ut,

*Dæmona non armis, sed morte subegit
Jesus.*

Hi jaculis, illi certant defendere saxis,

3. Modum actionis; ut,

Mirâ celeritate rem peregit.

---- *Nulloque sono convertitur annus.*

---- *Veniet tacito curva senecta pede.*

His aliquando additur præpositio unde reguntur; ut,

Baccharis præ ebrietate.

Magno cum negotio otii causam egit.

Per varios casus per tot discrimina rerum

Tendimus ad calum.

4. Partem patientem; quæ & in Accusativo aliquando effertur.

Ægrotat animo magis quam corpore

Rubet Crines, candet dentes.

Claudicat ingenio: pede vel pedes.

2. Verba $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Abundandi} \\ \text{Implendi} \\ \text{Onerandi} \end{array} \right\}$ & his contraria

Ablativo gaudent, sed Genitivum aliquando admittunt; ut,

Amore abundas Antipho.

Quam dives nivei pecoris, quam lactis abundans!

Malo virum pecuniâ; quam pecuniam viro indigentem.

Sylla omnes suos divitiis explevit.

Implen-

Implentur veteris Bacchi.

Hoc te crimine expedi.

Ego te hęc fasce Levabo.

Dextra cedis saturata fuit.

3. Quædam deponentia & neutralia Ablativo junguntur : (Viz.)

Fungor ; ut, *Iustitię fungantur officiis.*

Fruor ; ut, *Alienâ insania frui.*

Utor ; ut, *In re mala, animo si bono utare, juvat.*

Vescor ; ut, *Vescor carnibus.*

Nitor ; ut, *Virtute decet, non sanguine, niti.*

Muto ; ut, *Mutat quadrata rotundis.*

Dignor ; ut, *Hand equidem tali me dignor honore.*

Munero ; ut, *Eum regni societate muneravit.*

Supersedeo ; ut, *Exemplorum multitudine supersedendum est.*

Communico ; ut, *Communicabo te mensâ meâ.*

Afficio ; ut, *Afficio te Gaudio.*

Prosequor ; ut, *Prosequor te laude,*

4. Verba quæ (eminentiam notantia) vim comparandi obtinent, Ablativum regunt.

Quos dignitate præstat.

5. Verba accipiendi auferendi & distandi Ablati-

Ablativum admittunt; sed cum præpositione:

Ut,

Accepi literas a patre.

Eripuit te a malis.

Longe distat a nobis.

Vertitur hic Ablativus aliquando in Dativum: ut,

Hic eripe flammis.

Discede peritis.

Placitis abstinuisse bonis.

6. Mereor & mereor cum adverbis *bene, male, melius, pejus, optime, pessime* ablativum cum præpositione Optant; ut,

Erasmus de lingua Latina optime meritus est.

Catilina pessime de republica meruit.

7. Quibuscumque verbis additur ablativus absolute sumptus, (hoc est) cui additur, vel subauditur, participium; ut,

Imperante Augusto natus est

Christus, Tiberio crucifixus.

Nil desperandum Christo duce.

8 Verba passiva; & passive significantia vellent Ablativum agentis: aliquando Dativum admittunt; ut,

Laudatur ab illis.

Culpatur

Culpatur ab illis.

Vapulabis a præceptore.

Quid fiet ab illo.

Cur a conviviis exulat philosophia.

Cæteri casus crimen vel aliquam qualitatem
signantes manent passivis, pariter ut activis;
Ut,

Accusaris a me furti,

Dedoceberis a me istos mores,

Privaberis magistratu.

De Modo Infinitivo.

1. Verba infiniti modi tum *Verbis*, tum
Adjectivis subjiuntur.

Si vis fieri dives; nil cupias.

Erat dignus amari.

Patiens vocari.

Audeas omnia perpeti,

Cupio discere.

2. Pro nominativo, Accusativum ante se
statuunt; ut,

Jubeo te abire.

Gaudeo te bene valere.

Aliquando resolvitur hic modus per quod
& ut: Ut,

Gaudeo quod tu bene vales.

Jubeo ut tu abeas.

3. Utrunque

3. Utrunque eorūdem casus habent, ut verba alia; ut,

Hypocrita cupit videri iustus.

Natura beatis omnibus esse dedit.

Licuit ocioso esse Themistocli.

4. Ponuntur aliquando absolute alio verbo subaudito; ut,

Hæcine fieri flagitia, sub. decet?

Agnus trepidare, sub. capit.

De Gerundiis.

1. Gerundia & Supina casus suorum verborum regunt; ut,

Utendum est ætate.

Efferor studio videndi parentes.

Gerundia in *Di*, ut posterior Genitivus, pendent a quibusdam tum substantivis tum adjectivis: ut,

Non est narrandi Locus.

Et quæ tanta fuit Romam tibi causa videndi?

Certus eundi.

Peritus jaculandi.

Regere possunt Genitivum numeri Pluralis.

Illorum videndi gratia.

Licentia dirimendi pomorum.

Crescendi

Crescendi copia novarum.

In Infinitum verti potest; ut,

Peritus medicari; pro medicandi.

Gerundia in *Do*, ut ablativus, pendent ab his Præpositionibus expressis, vel subauditis,

A, ab, abs, de, e, ex, cum, in, pro; ut,

Ignavi a discendo cito deterrentur.

Scribendo disces scribere.

Gerundia in *Dum*, ut accusativus, pendent ab his præpositionibus, *inter, ante, ad, ob, & propter; ut,*

Inter canandum hilares esse.

Locus ad agendum amplissimus.

Cum necessitas significatur, addito verbo est, Dativo expresso vel subaudito gaudent.

Quid nobis agendum est.

Invigilandum est.

Gerundia in participia migrant, & ut adjectiva cum suppositis concordant; ut,

Legendis veteribus proficis.

Delectariis criminibus inferendis.

De Supinis.

Prius Supinum, velut infinitum *Active* vocis, sequitur verbum aut participium significans motum ad locum; ut,

Spektatum

*Speſſatum veniunt.**Cur te is perditum?**Arcem ſpeſſatum venientes capiuntur.*

Posterius Supinum, ut infinitum *paſſivæ vocis*, quibuſdam adjectivis ſecundum modum ablativi caſus ſubjiciuntur; ut,

Quod factum factum eſt, idem eſt & dictum turpe.

De Participiis.

Participia regunt caſus ſuorum verborum;
Ut,

*Fruiturus amicis.**Conſulens tibi.**Duplices tendens ad Sydera palmas.*

Participia paſſive ſignificantia, qualia ſunt futura in *Duo*, frequentius *Dativum* regunt;

Ut,

Reſtat Chremes, qui mihi exorandus eſt.

Cum Nominum naturam induunt, Genitivum poſtulant; ut,

*Alieni appetens.**Inexpertus belli.**Indocius pile.*

Exoſus, peroſus, perteſus, active ſignificantia Accuſativum regunt; ut,

Immundam

Immundam segnitiam perosi.

Exosus sevitiā.

Pertæsus ignaviā suā.

Passive vero signantia Dativum.

Exosus Deo & Sanctis.

Germani Romanis perosi sunt.

Natus, prognatus, satus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus, in Ablativum feruntur; ut,

Bona bonis prognata parentibus.

Nate Deā.

Quo sanguine cretus.

Venus orta mori.

Terrā editus.

De Verbis Impersonalibus.

Impersonalia activæ vocis regunt Genitivum interest & refert; ut,

Interest Ciceronis me intervenire discenti.

Refert multum Christianæ Reipublicæ,

Episcopos esse pios & doctos.

Pro Genitivis primitivorum admittunt hos ablativos; *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, cuja;*
Ut,

Tua refert te ipsum nosse.

Vestra parvi interest.

Dativum

Dativum hæc.

<i>Accidit,</i>	<i>Displicet,</i>	<i>Obest,</i>
<i>Benefit,</i>	<i>Dolet,</i>	<i>Prodest,</i>
<i>Certum est,</i>	<i>Expedit,</i>	<i>Præstat,</i>
<i>Constat,</i>	<i>Evenit,</i>	<i>Patet,</i>
<i>Contingit,</i>	<i>Liquet,</i>	<i>Restat,</i>
<i>Confert,</i>	<i>Libet,</i>	<i>Stat,</i>
<i>Competit,</i>	<i>Licet,</i>	<i>Satisfit,</i>
<i>Conducit,</i>	<i>Malefit,</i>	<i>Supereſt.</i>
<i>Convenit,</i>	<i>Nocet,</i>	<i>Sufficit,</i>
<i>Ut.</i>		<i>Vacat, pro Otium est.</i>

Convenit mihi tecum.

Dolet Dictum Adolescenti.

Emori per virtutem, mihi præstat.

Peccare nemini licet.

Non vacat exiguis rebus adesse Jovi.

A noverca malefit privignis.

A deo nobis beneficit.

Stat mihi casus renovare omnes.

Accusativum hæc.

Decet, delectat, juvat, oportet ; ut,

Me juvat ire per altum.

Oportet mendacem esse memorem.

Dedecet viros muliebriter rixari.

Accusati-

Accusativum cum præpositione hæc.

Attinet,

Pertinet, ut,

Spectat.

Ad te attinet hoc agere,

Spectat ad omnes bene vivere.

Accusativum personæ, cum Genitivo rei, expresso, vel subaudito regunt patherica hæc.

Pœnitet,

Miseret,

Piget,

Miserescit,

Pudet,

Tædet. Ut,

Senectutis eum suæ non pœniteret.

Tædet me vitæ.

Tui nec miseret, nec pudet?

Fratri me quidem piget.

Impersonalia passiva vocis similes cum personalibus casus regunt; ut,

Itur Athenas.

Ab hostibus pugnatur.

De Tempore & Loco.

Tempus & Locus, ut agendi circumstantiæ, a verbis pendent.

De Tempore.

Quæ significant partem temporis frequentius

H

in

Grammaticus Analyticus.

in ablativo ponuntur, in accusativo raro ; ut,

Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit.

Nocte vigilas, Luce dormis.

Id tempus creatus consul.

Quæ durationem denotant in accusativum feruntur, & aliquando cum præpositione ; ut,

Noctes atque dies, patet atra janua Ditis.

Hic jam tercentum totos regnabitur annos.

Annos ad quinquaginta natus.

Leguntur etiam in ablativo ; vel cum, vel sine præpositione ; ut,

Hic tamen hac mecum poteris requiescere nocte.

Promitto te visere in paucis diebus.

De Spatio Loci.

Spatium Loci in accusativo, aliquando in ablativo effertur ; ut,

Tres pateat cælum non amplius ulnas.

Jam mille passus processeram.

Abest ab urbe quingentis millibus passuum.

De Locorum Nominibus.

Nomina Loci cum præpositione (& casu quem illa regit) apponuntur verbis significantibus actionem vel motum.

In

In Loco; ut, *In Anglia vivo.*

Ad Locum; ut, *Ad Templum abiit.*

Per Locum; ut, *Per Galliam in Italiam venit.*

A Loco; ut, *Profectus est ex oppido.*

Aliquando etiam sine præpositione; ut,

Italiam petiit,

Concessi Cantabrigiam.

Nomina urbis vel oppidi adjiciuntur verbis significantibus motum vel actionem.

} in Loco.

} ad Locum.

In Genitivo si sint *primæ* vel *secundæ* declinationis, & *numeri* singularis; ut,

Quid Romæ faciam?

Ea habitabas Rhodi.

Hi Genitivi *Humi, domi, militiæ, belli* horum sequuntur formam; ut,

Est consilium domi.

Domi bellicæ viximus.

Sin vero proprium Nomen Loci sit *tertiæ* declinationis, vel duntaxat *numeri* pluralis, ponatur in Dativo, vel Ablativo; ut,

Una sola Legio fuit Carthagini.

Romæ Tybur anno ventosus, Tybure Romanam.

De Regimine Adverbiorum.

Adverbium est pars Orationis nunc *Verbis,*

H 2

nunc

nunc *nominibus* adjecta ; ad eorum significati-
onem exprimendam ; vel quadam circumstan-
tia explanandam ; & regunt

} *Casus.*
} *Modos.*

De Adverbiis Casus Regentibus.

Adverbia *nominibus* addita regunt *Nomi-*
nativum.

En } si demonstrant ; ut,
Ecce }

En Priamus.

En dextra fidesque.

Ecce duo altaria.

Ecce tibi status noster.

Genitivum } *Ubi, ubinam, nusquam,*
Loci, ut } *eo, longe, quo, ubivis,*
 } *hucine ; ut,*

Ubi gentium.

Quo terrarum abiit.

Nusquam Loci invenitur.

Eo impudentia ventum est.

Temporis, ut } *Nunc, tunc, tum, interea,*
 } *pridie, postridie,*

Nihil tunc temporis poteram,

Pridie ejus diei pugnam inierunt.

Pridie } *Iduum.*

 } *Calendarum.*

Cum

Cum legitur pridie *idus, idibus; calendas, calendis*, subauditur præpositio hos casus regens.

Quantitatis, ut { Parum, satis,
Abunde, partim; ut,
Parum eloquentiæ.
Satis verborum.
Abunde fabularum.
Partim Virorum.

Accusativum,

En { cum exprobrant; ut,
Ecce {
En habitum.
Ecce animum, mentemque viri.

Ablativum; ut,

Adv. Diversitatis *aliter, secus,*
Ante post; ut,
Multo aliter.
Paulo post.

Si hæc non sunt Adverbia ipsa,

Plus minus & amplius, regunt,

Nominativum.

Genitivum.

Accusativum.

Ablativum. Ut,

Plus quinquaginta hominum.

Plus trecenta vehicula sunt amissa.

Plus quingentos passus.

Plus quinque libris.

Adverbia ab aliis vocibus deducta eorum (unde derivantur) casibus gaudent; ut,

Optime omnium.

Propius urbem.

Canit similiter huic.

De Adverbiis Modos Regentibus.

Adverbia quædam, quibusdam verborum modis adnectuntur; præcipue indicativis, & subjunctivis.

Indicandi modo gaudent

Adverbia temporis;

Ut, ubi, postquam, & cum; ut,

Hæc ubi dicta dedit.

Cum faciam vitulâ pro frugibus.

Subjunctivum admittunt; ut,

Cum canerem Reges & prælia,

Indicativum *Donec* mandat, & aliquando

Subjunctivum admittit; ut,

Cogere donec oves stabulis numerumque referre Jussit.

Donec eris felix.

Donec aqua sit decocta.

Indicativum *Dum* pro quandiu.

Ut, Dum apparatur Virgo.

Dum quod te dignum facis.

Subjunctivum *Dum* pro dummodo vel donec; ut,

Dum

Dum tibi proſim.

*Tertia dum Latio regnantem viderit
eſtas.*

Indicativum *Quoad* pro quamdiu :

*Quoad expectas Contubernalem ;
ſedeas.*

Subjunctivum *Quoad* pro donec :

*Omnia integra ſervabo , quoad
mittatur exercitus.*

Subjunctivo apponuntur

Ceu,

Tanquam,

Quaſi,

Perinde,

Haud ſecus ;

Ut,

Quaſi non norimus nos inter nos.

Novi hominem tanquam te.

Imperativum vel Subjunctivum

Ne imperans vel prohibens ;

** Ut, Ne Sævi magna ſacerdos.*

Indicativum.

Ne interrogans ; ut,

Superatne & veſcitur aura.

Subjunctivum.

Ne dubitans ; ut,

*Honeſtumne factu ſit, an turpe
dubitant.*

ſic an & num.

Adverbia optandi modum Optativum formant.

De Conjunctionis Regimine.

Conjunctio est pars orationis, voces & sententias apte connectens.

Conjunctiones copulativæ & disjunctivæ,

Cum his quatuor { *Quam.*
Nisi.
Præterquam.
An.

Similes casus semper
 Similes modos & tempora } conjungunt,
 sæpe

Ut, *Pulvis & umbra sumus.*

*Multa tulit, fecitque puer, sudavit,
 & alsit.*

Albus an niger homo sit, nescio.

Est major natu quam tu.

*Nemini, profecto nemini prodest otium,
 nisi Esculapio.*

Sed notetur,

Quoties regula, vel ratio specialis diversos casus, modos, aut tempora cogit; fallit connectio; Ut,

Emi Librum centussi & pluris.

Romæ vixi & Venetiis.

*Tibi gratias egi, atque agam dum
 vivo.*

Cum

Cum } Discretiva eosdem connectunt casus;
Tum } Ut,

Odit tam literas, tum virtutes, tum honorem.

Cum Zenophonem, tum Platonem docuit Socrates.

Indicativum vendicant { An } si interrogant;
 { Ne } Ut,
 { Num }

Superaene & vescitur aura atherea?

Siquis; Ut, Siquis adest.

Quippe, Quid speciale notans; Ut,

Huic danda est venia, quippe agrotat.

Ut pro { Postquam. } Ut,
 { Quemadmodum. }
 { Sicut. }

Ut ab urbe discessi, nullum intermisi diem, quin ad te scriberem.

Perge facere, ut facis.

Ut meminit nostri.

Quando.

Quandoquidem. } Ut,

Quoniam.

Dicite, quandoquidem in molli confedimus herba.

Quoniam mihi non credis.

Subjunctivo gaudent : Indicativum aliquando admittunt.

Cum

Cum pro
Et si,
Tamen si,

Quam,
Etiamsi,
Si,
Nisi,
Siquidem,

Quod,
Quia,
Quam,
Quanquam,
Quamvis,
Nunquam,
Qui } Causales.
Ut }

Ut,

Quamvis Elysios miretur Græcia campos.
Ipse licet venias.

Si non me obsecret.

Vos castigo non quod odio habeam, sed
quod amem.

Stultus es qui adeo Ludas.

Ut una esset mecum.

De Præpositionis Regimine.

1. Præpositio aliis vocibus præponitur;
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Appositione.} \\ \text{Compositione.} \end{array} \right\}$

2. Accusativum regunt.

Ad, penes, adversum, adversus, cis, circiter, extra,
Citra, apud, ante, secus, supra, ultra, versus & intra,
Per, trans, post, præter, propter, prope, pone, se-
cundum,

Circum, circa, erga, contra, juxta, inter, ob, infra.

3. Ablativum regunt.

Abs, ab, a, tenus, ex, e, deque, palam, sine, coram;
Et

Et *super*, & *pro*, *præ*, *clam*, *sub*, *cum*, *subter*, *in*, *absq;*.

4. Utrunque casum regunt.

Clam, *in*, *sub*, *procul*, *subter*, & *super*.

Tenus ablativo gaudet, sed & genitivum pluralem admittit ; ut,

Pube tenus.

Aurium tenus.

5. Præpositiones suis casibus sæpe subaudiuntur ; ut,

Habeo te Loco parentis, sub. in.

Discessit magistratu, sub. a.

6. Præpositio in compositione, eundem sæpe mandat casum quem & extra compositionem ; ut,

Prætereo te insalutatum.

Detrudum naves Scopulo.

7. Verba composita cum

{	<i>A</i>	<i>Con</i>	<i>Ex</i>
	<i>Ab</i>	<i>De</i>	<i>In</i>
	<i>Ad</i>	<i>E</i>	

nonnunquam repetunt easdem præpositiones cum suo casu, idque eleganter ; ut,

A vitiis abstine.

Ex insidiis evasit.

Amicos advocabo ad hanc rem.

Detrahere de tua fama nollem.

8. Præpositiones casibus amissis in adverbia migrant ; ut,

Longo post tempore veni.

Coram quem quæritis adsum.

De Interjectionis Regimine.

Interjectio affectum subita voce prorumpentem exprimit.

O exclamans { Nominativo } gaudet ;
 { Accusativo } Ut,
 { Vocativo }

O *Festus dies.*

O *fortunatos agricolas.*

O *formose puer.*

Heu } Nominativo }
 Pro } Vel, } adhærent ; ut,
 } Accusativo }

Heu pietas ! heu prisca fides !

Heu stirpem Deo invisam !

Proh Deum atque hominum fidem !

Proh Jupiter !

Hei }
 Væ } Dativo apponuntur ; ut,

Hei mihi, quod nullis amor est medicabilis herbis !

Væ tibi misero. Vapulabis !

De Figuris.

Diſtiones Grammaticæ diſponendæ, varie ſcribuntur, ſecundum quasdam figuras, & ſonum & ſenſum turbantes : quarum ſpecies hæc, a pueris ſtudioſis obſerventur. Figuræ

Figuræ Dictionis.

Syllabam vel Literam

1. *Prothesis* addit
 2. *Aphæresis* aufert
- } Principio dictionis; ut,
- Gnatus,* pro natus.
Tetuli, pro tuli.
Ruit, pro eruit.
Temnere, pro contemnere.
3. *Epenthesis* addit
 4. *Syncope* aufert
- } Medio dictionis; ut,
- Relligio,* pro religio.
Abiit, pro abivit.
Induperator, pro imperator.
Deum, pro deorum.
5. *Paragoge* addit
 6. *Apocope* aufert
- } Fini dictionis; ut,
- Dicicr,* pro dici.
Dic, pro dice.
Emorier, pro emori.
7. *Diæresis* Syllabam dividit; ut,
- Aulai,* pro aulæ.
Evolu-isse, pro evoluisse.
8. *Synæresis* duas in unam syllabam contrahit; ut,
- Thesei,* pro These-i.
Diis, pro Di--is.

9. *Meta-*

9. *Metathesis* Literam transponit; ut,
Pistris, pro *pristis.*
Thymbre, pro *Thymber.*
10. *Antithesis*, Ceu *Antistoichon*, Literam
 pro litera ponit; ut,
Olli, pro *illi.*
Servos, pro *Servus.*
11. *Tmesis*, alia dictione interveniente,
 dictionem dissecat; ut,
Quæ me cunque vocant terra.
Septem subjecta trioni.
12. *Hellenismus* Dictionem more Græco-
 rum variat; ut,
Nec auras nec sonitus memor.
Pater familias.
Filii terras.

Figuræ Constructionis quæ sensum turbant.

1. *Appositio* ----- multa substantiva eodem
 casu connectit

Ad generale restringendum; ut,

Urbs Roma.

Animal equus.

Ad æquivocationem tollendam; ut,

Taurus mons Asia.

Lupus Piscis.

Ad proprietatem attribuendam; ut,

Erasmus Linguae Romana decus.

2. *Antip-*

- 2 *Antiptosis* Casum pro casu ponit; ut,
Idne estis autores, pro ejus.
Ejus non venit in mentem, pro id.
- 3 *Asyndeton* Conjunctiones omittit; ut,
Ede, bibe, Lude.
Velis, nonvis, fiet.
- 4 *Anastrophe* Est dictionum ordo præpositus.
Nam vitiis nemo sine nascitur.
- 5 *Ellipsis*, Qua dictio ad sensum necessaria Deficit; ut,
Hæctoris Andromache, sub. uxor.
Est Ciceronis, sub. oratio.
Hæcine fieri flagitia sub. decet?
- 6 *Hendiadis* Per duo exprimit unum; ut,
Pateris libamus & auro, pro aureis.
- 7 *Hypallage* Constructionis ordinem invertit;
 Ut,
Ibant obscuri sola sub nocte per umbras.
pro soli obscura.
- 8 *Hysteron Proteron* quod prius est Loco secundo ponit; ut,
Moriamur, & in media arma ruamus.
- 9 *Hellenismus* casus more Græcorum disponit; ut,
Desine mollium tandem querelarum.
- 10 *Pleonasmus* Voces multiplicat; ut,
Vidi his oculis.
Suo sibi hunc jugulo gladio.

- 11 *Polyssyndeton* conjunctiones multiplicat;
Ut,

*Somnus, & vinum, & epula, &
Scorta, & balnea, corpora atque
animos enervant.*

- 12 *Syllepsis* Indignius sub digniore com-
prehendit idque { *Generis,*
 Personæ; Ut,
 Ego & Frater sumus seduli,
 Mars & Venus impliciti.

- 13 *Synthesis* Sensum, non vocem congruam
reddit; ut,

Gens armati pignant.

- Synchysis*, dictiones confundens, obscurat
sententiam; ut,

*Namque pila Lippis inimicum & Lude-
re crudis.*

Zeugma idem Verbum, vel Adjectivum di-
versis suppositis reducit: quod semel expref-
sum, sæpe subaudire licet.

*Nihil te nocturnum praesidium palatii; ni-
hil urbis vigiliae; nihil timor populi; ni-
hil concursus bonorum omnium; nihil hic
munitissimus habendi senatus Locus; ni-
hil horum ora, vultusque moverunt?*

Dif.

Dispositio partium Orationis Poetica.

Ad carmen componendum, disponuntur partes orationis in iustum ordinem.

Carmen, est oratio, iusto & legitimo pedum numero constricta.

Pes, est duarum pluriumve syllabarum constitutio, ex certa *temporum* observatione.

Tempus, est spatium quo, moram in syllabam pronuntiandam metimur; & syllabæ quantitas dicitur.

Secundùm Tempus,

Syllaba est. { *Brevis*, celeriter, quasi uno tempore pronuntiata; ut *Lēgērē*.
Longa, tardè, quasi duobus temporibus pronuntiata; ut *Audīre*.

De pedum genere.

Plurima sunt pedum genera, quorum usitiora, & pueris præcipue observanda sunt;

Pedes { *Dissyllabi*.
Trissyllabi.

I

Dissyllabi

Dissyllabi sunt	{	Spondæus	}	Ut	{	- -	virtus.
		Pyrrhichius,				- -	deus.
		Trochæus				- -	paris.
		Iambus,				- -	amans.

Trissyllabi sunt.	{	Molossus.	}	Ut	{	- - -	magnates.
		Tribrachus.				- - -	dominus.
		Dactylus.				- - -	scribere.
		Anapæstus.				- - -	pietas.
		Bacchius.				- - -	honestas.
		Antibacchius.				- - -	audire.
		Amphimacer.				- - -	charitas.
		Amphibrachus.				- - -	venire.

Carminis horum pedum debitâ dispositione
mensuratio, *Scanfio* dicitur.

Scanfioni accidunt Observanda.

Synalæpha, vocalem ante alteram in dictioni-
bus diversis elidens; ut,

Sera nimis vit' est crastina, viv' hodie,

Notetur,

Grammaticus Analyticus.

Notetur.

Fiat Synalæpha
aliquando in
iisdem dictio-
nibus; ut,

diis.	semiaustus.
diis.	deest.
eidem.	deero.
eisdem.	deerit.
deinde.	Et similia.
deinceps.	
semianimis.	
semihomo.	

Hen & *O* nunquam intercipiuntur.

2. *Eclipsis*, *m*, cum sua vocali perimens,
quoties proxima dictio à vocali fit exorsa; ut,

*Monstr*⁹, *horrend*⁹, *inform*⁹, *ingens*, cui *Lumen*
ademptum.

Pro, *monstrum*, *horrendum*, *informe*.

3. *Synæresis*, In unam duas contrahens syl-
labas; ut,

Alvaria pro *alvearia*.

4. *Diæresis*, Syllabam in duas dissecans;
ut,

Evolviffe pro *evolvisse*.

5. *Cæsura*, Syllabam post pedem absolu-
tum extendens.

Hujus species Penthimimeris est usitatio;
Et fit ex duobus pedibus & syllaba;
Ut,

Omnia vincit amor.

De Generibus Carminum.

Plurima sunt carminum Genera; quorum usitatio-
tiora, & pueris studenda, sunt

Heroicum vel } sex pedibus constans.
Hexametrum }

Hujus carminis primi quatuor pedes sint
vel *Spondei* vel *Dactyli*; prout vo-
lumus; quintus semper *Dactylus*; &
sextus *Spondæus* vel *Trocheus*.

Ultima cujusque versûs syllaba habetur
communis.

Tytirē tū pātūla recūbans sub tēgminē fāgī.

Aliquando tamen legitur *Spondæus* in
quinto Loco; ut,

*Chārā deūm sobōlēs, māgnūm Jōvis incrē-
mentūm.*

Elegiacum vel } è duplici penthimimeri
Pentametrum } constans.

Prior Penthimimeris comprehendit duos pedes
vel *Spondaos* vel *Dactylos* ut liber; & lon-
gam syllabam. Secunda

Secunda duos etiam pedes, sed omnino *Dactylicos*, & longam syllabam, comprehendit.

Rēs ēst sōlliciti plenā timōris amōr.

Asclepiadaum, Ex spondeo, dactylo, & syllaba longa; duobus denique dactylis constans.

Macēnās atāvīs ēditē rēgībūs.

Sapphicum, Ex Trochaeo, Spondeo, Dactylo, duobus demum Trochaeis, constans; ut,

Jām sātis tērris nivīs atq̄ue dirae.

Adonicum, ex Dactylo & Spondeo constitutum; & post tres versus Sapphicos additur; ut,

Oīūm bellō furiōsā Thrācē.

Oīūm Mēdi phāretā dēcōri,

Grōsphē, nōn gēmmis nēquē purpurā vēnālē nēc aurō.

Iambicum, è solis constans Iambicis.

Suis et ipsā Rōmā viribūs ruit.

Est hoc

Dimetrum ex pedibus } quatuor
Trimetrum senis } constans.

Recipit hoc carmen } *Tribrachum.*
in Locis imparibus. } *Spondaem.*
 } *Dactylum.*
 } *Anapestum.*

In Locis paribus } *Tribrachum* vel
 } *Spondaem.*

De quantitate Syllabarum primarum.

Primarum syllabarum quantitas nosci-
tur,

- 1 *Positione.* Vocalis ante duas consonantes, vel x, z, & j, (quæ duplices consonantes habentur,) *longa* est; ut

{ *Ventus.*
 { *Axis.*
 { *Patriſo.*
 { *Eja, ejicio.*

Excipias *bijugum.*

Vocalis brevis ante mutam, ſequentē l, m, n, r, *Liquida, communis* habetur; ut,

Et primo volūcri ſimilis, mox vera volūcris.

Longa verò vocalis non mutatur; ut,

Arātrum ſimulāchrum.

2. *Vocali ante vocalem.* Quæ in eadem diſtione *brevis* eſt; ut,
Deus nihil.

Excipias.

- 1 *Genitivi in ſus communis;* ut,

Unius, illius.

Alterius brevis eſt.

Alius longa eſt.

- 2 *E* Inter duplicem, *i*, inſlectionis quin-
tæ; ut, *faciēs.*

- 3 *Fi* in *fio*, *e* & *re* non sequente; ut,
Omnia jam fiēt, fieri quæ posse negabas.
 4 *Ohe.* O ancipitem reddens.
 5 *E* in *Eheu* producitur.
 6 *Diſtiones Græcæ* vocalem ante alteram
 producunt; ut,

Discite Pīerides.

Aenēia Nutrix.

Rhodopēius Orphēus.

3. *Diphthongo.* Et omnis diphthongus *Longa*
 est, nisi vocali sequente; ut,

Aūrum	} }	Præire.
Neūter		Præuſtus.
Musæ		Præampluſ.

Hujus speciei habentur verba contracta,
 & producuntur; ut,
 Nīl, cōgo.

4. *Derivatione.* Derivata eandem cum pri-
 mitivis quantitatem fortiuntur; ut,

Amator	} }	ab āmo.
Amicus		
Amabilis		

Excipienda sunt.

A brevibus producta; ut,

Vox vōcis	}	a	vōco	Jūcundus	}	a	jūvo
Lex lēgis			lēgo	Jūmentum			vōmo
Rex rēgis			rēgo	Vōmer			lāteo
Sēdes			sēdeo	Lāterna			tēgo
Sēdile				Tēgula			mācer
Jūnior			jūvenis	Mācero			pēnus
Hūmanus			hōmo	Pēnuria			mōveo
Fōmes			fōveo	Mōbilis			pēde.
Fōmentum				Pēdor			

A Longis correpta; ut,

Dux dūcis	}	a	dūco	Frāgor	}	a	frāngo
Dīcax			dīco	Frāgilis			
Fīdes			fīo	Nōto tas			notu
ārena			āreo	Nāto tas			nātu
ārista			pōno	Dīertus			dīssero
Pōsui			gīgno	Sōpor			sōpio.
Gēnui							

Et alia nonnulla ex utroque genere studio-
sis observanda.

5. *Compositione*. Composita simplicium quan-
tatem tenent; ut,

Pōtens impōteus.

Sōlor consōlor.

Lēgo as, Allēgo.

Lēgo perlēgo.

Excipienda sunt.

Innūba

Innūba
Connūba
Dejēro
Pejēro

a

nūbo

Cognitum
Agnitum
Perstiturus
Restiturus

a

nōtum.
staturum.

A dīco composita

Maledīcus.
Benedīcus.

Notetur.

Idem Masculinum i producit; sed corripit Neutrum.

Ambitus nomen corripitur, producitur participium.

Cum Verbis composita; partem priorem in e desinentem, corripunt; ut Valēdico.

Cum

Bi
Tri
Tre
Du

composita corripuntur.

Ut Biceps, Trēcenti.
Triceps, Dūcenti.

Cum nominibus composita pars prior

in

i
y
u

desinens, corripitur.

Ut Tardigradus, Cornūpeta.
Polydorus.

Excipias quīvis & alia pauca.

Ubique

*Ubique**Ubilibet**Ibidem**Quandōque**Quandocunque*

Ultimam simplicium communem producant.

Sed,

Quandōquidem, *de* corripit,

6. Præpositione.

*A**De, e**Præ**Se*

Ubique

Producuntur; nisi vocalis sequatur; ut,

*De celo tactus, sed**Unda dehiscens,**Sudibusque prauis.**Latina pro; Longa est; ut,**Pro molli violâ.*Excipienda hæc composita corripientia. *Pro,**Pröcella,**Pröfugus,**Prötervus.**Prönepos,**Pröpago,**Pröfugio,**Pröfecto,*

Sed

*Pröcurro,**Pröfundo,**Pröpello,**Pröpago, as*reddant *pro* ancipitem.*Pro*

Pro, Græca, corripitur; ut,
Pröpheta, Prömetheus,
Prölogus.

Di producitur, nisi in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Dirimo.} \\ \textit{Disertus.} \end{array} \right.$

Cæteræ Præpositiones, sinente Positione,
 corripuntur.

7. *Regula.* Quæ est duplex.

1. *Omne præteritum & supinum dissylla-*
bon, priorem Longam reddit:

Ut $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Lēgi, mōtum.} \\ \textit{ēmi, lōtum.} \end{array} \right.$

Excipiuntur, Præterita sex.

Fidi a findo, Scīdi a scīdo.

Bībi a bibo, Tūli a fero.

Dēdi a do, Stēti a sto.

Supina novem.

Dātum, itum, quītum,

Sātum, litum, rātum,

Cītum a cieo, sītum, rūtum.

2. *Primam præteriti geminantia primam*
itidem brevem habent; ut,

Pēpendi, pēpedi, pūpugi,

Tētendi, tūtudi, dīdici,

Tōtondi, fēfelli, cēcidi a cado,

Māmordi, tētigi, cēcīdi a cædo

8. *Exemplum vel Authoritas, quam usus*
poetarum creat.

De

De mediis syllabis.

Mediarum syllabarum quantitas nosci potest

Ex { Ratione primarum.
Incremento genitivi.
Conjugationum analogiâ.

Excipias

Do primæ conjugationis, suis cum compo-
fitis, ã corripens; ut,

Dāmus circumdāmus.

Rimus { Præteriti potentialis corripuntur;
Ritis { ut, amaverimus, amaveritis.

Futuri, longæ sunt,
amaverimus,
amaveritis.

De ultimis syllabis.

Ultimæ syllabæ juxta ordinem literarum fi-
nalianum numerantur.

A Producentur; ut, Amā, contrā,
legā, ergā.

Excipe

1 Putā, quiā,
itā, eiā.

2 Omnes casus in a finitos.

Præter

Ablativos primæ inflectionis.

Ut, Musā.

Voca-

Finia in

Finia in

Vocativos à græcis in as; ut,
Æneā.

3 Numeralia in ginta quæ com-
munia; ut, Trigintā.

B Brevia sunt; ut, *ab*.

Excipe,
Hebræa; ut, *Jacōb*.

C Producentur; ut, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ac,} \\ \text{Sic,} \\ \text{Hic,} \end{array} \right.$ Adverbium.

Excipe $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Lac,} \\ \text{Nec,} \\ \text{Donec,} \end{array} \right.$ correpta.

Fac,
Hic, pronomen, $\left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} \text{Lac,} \\ \text{Nec,} \\ \text{Donec,} \end{array}} \right\}$ communia.

Et hoc nisi sit in Ablativo.

D Brevia sunt; ut, *ad*,
Excipe Hebræa *David*.

E Brevia sunt; ut, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Mare,} \text{ legē,} \\ \text{Pene,} \text{ scribe.} \end{array} \right.$

Excipe,

1 Voces inflectionis quintæ, ut
Rē, spē, fidē, diē.

2 Adverbia ab his nata; ut,
Quarē, pridie,
Hodie, postridie.

3. Secundas personas Imperativi se-
cundæ Conjugationis,

Acti-

Activorum; ut, { *Docē,*
Movē, cavē,
Manē,

4 Monosyllaba in e; ut, { *Me,*
Te, } sed
Se,

{ *Ne,*
Que, } Conjunctiones incli-
Ve, } ticæ breves sunt.

5 Adverbia ab Adjectivis deducta.

Ut *Pulchrē,* } sed *benē,* } breviora
Doctē, } *malē* } sunt.

6 A Græcis per n scripta; ut,
Anchisē,
Tempē,
Cetē.

I Longa sunt; ut, { *Domini,* sed,
Amarī,

{ *Mihi, ubi,*
Tibi, ibi, } communia
Sibi, uti, pro, ut } sunt.

Et *Eni* dissyllabon.

{ *Nisi,*
Quasi, } corripuntur, &

Vocativi } Græcorum in i,
 Dativi } a, Genitivo in os.

Ut,

Pallados, Palladi.

Daphnidos

Daphnidos, *Daphnī.*

L Breves sunt ; ut, { *Animāl,*
Mēl.

Excipe { *Sāl,* } Longæ, &
Sōl,
 Nil contractum,
 Hebræa in el ; ut,
Michaël.

N Producentur ; ut { *Nōn, hymēn,*
Pæān, demōn.

Excipe { *An, Tamēn,*
Forsān, Attamēn,
Forsitān, Veruntamēn.

2 Etiam in cum Compositis ;

Ut *Exīn, dēin,*
Subīn, proīn.

3 Voces per Apocopen castratas.

Ut *Mēn, Audīn,*
Vidēn, Nemōn.

En quorum Genitivus in *inis*
 corripitur ; ut,

Garmēn, pectēn, } *inis.*
Grimēn, tibicēn, }

4 Græca in *on* per *o* parvum :

Ut { *Ilīon,* *Cancasōn.*
Peliōn,

Græca in { *in* } ut { *Alexīn.*
yn } *Ityn,*
an } *Maiān.*

Si autem *an* sit à Nominativo
as, producitur; ut,
Aeneān.

O Communia sunt; ut, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Amo.} \\ \text{Porro.} \\ \text{Eundo.} \\ \text{Legendo.} \end{array} \right.$

Excipias autem.

1 Obliquos in o, productos:
ut *Dominō, servō.*

2 Adverbia ab adjectivis de-
ducta longa sunt; ut,
Tantō, falsō.

Sed $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sedulo} \\ \text{Crebro} \\ \text{Mutuo} \\ \text{Sero} \end{array} \right\}$ Communia sunt.

Et $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Modō,} \\ \text{Quomodō,} \end{array} \right\}$ corripuntur.

3 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ambō} \\ \text{Duō} \\ \text{Egō} \\ \text{Homō} \\ \text{Citō} \end{array} \right\}$ vix longa leguntur.

4 Monosyllaba in o producuntur:
Ut. *Dō, Stō,* Et ergo pro causa.

5 Græca per o longa sunt; ut,
Dido, Sappho.

Corri-

R Corripiuntur; ut, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Vīr,} \\ \text{Uxōr,} \\ \text{Casār,} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \text{Torculār.} \\ \text{Diciēr.} \end{array}$

Cor semel legitur productum.

Molle meum levibus cōr est violabile telis.

Excipias $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fār,} \\ \text{Lār,} \\ \text{Nār,} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \text{Vēr,} \\ \text{Fūr,} \\ \text{Cūr.} \end{array} \text{Et}$
Pār cum compositis
longa.

Græca in *er*, ab *ns*; ut,
Aēr, Cratēr. Sed,

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Pater} \\ \text{Mater} \end{array} \right\} \text{ brevia sunt.}$

S Pares cum vocalium numero terminati-
ones habent.

Finite in

as Producuntur; ut, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Amās} \\ \text{Musās} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Bonitās.} \\ \text{Majestās.} \end{array}$

Excipe *Græca*, Genitivum in *dos*
reddentia; ut,

Archās, ados.

Pallās, ados.

Accusativos plurales nominum
crescentium; ut,

Herōas, Phillidās.

es Longa sunt; ut, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Anchisēs.} \\ \text{Sedēs.} \\ \text{Docēs.} \end{array} \right.$

Excipiuntur,

- 1 *Es a sum & composita.*
- 2 *Nomina in es inflectionis tertiæ, & Genitivi graviter crescentis, qualia sunt.*

{ *Milēs,* } *Divēs* } brevia.
 { *Segēs,* }

Tamen { *Cerēs,* } *Pariēs,*
 { *Abiēs,* } *Pēs,* cum compositis
 { *Ariēs,* } longa.

- 3 *Nentra singularia in es.*
- 4 *Nominativi plures Græcorum in es, non eis; ut,*

Cacoethēs, Cyclopēs.

Figura in

Es Brevia sunt; ut { *Parīs, Tristīs,*
 { *Panīs, Hilarīs.*

Excipienda sunt producta.

- 1 *Obliqui plures in is longi.*
Musis, mensīs, templīs.
- 2 *Genitivi acute crescentes.*
Samnīs, Samnitīs.
Salamīs, Salaminīs.
- 3 *In eis desinentia; ut,*
Quis pro quibus.
Omneīs, Parteīs,
Simoeīs, Pyroeīs.
- 4 *Omnia monosyllaba; ut,*

Vis	{	Præter	Is	{	nominat.
Lis			Quis		
			Bis		

5 *Secundæ personæ singulares in is*
quorum verborum secundæ
Plurales definiunt in itis;

Ut, Audīs, auditīs.
 Velīs, velitīs.

6 *Secundæ personæ potentialis in is*
communes sunt.

Dederīs, amaverīs.

os Producuntur; ut { *Heros,*
Henos,
Dominos.

Excipe,

{ *Compos,*
Impos,
Os ossis,

correpta.

Os finita per o parvum;

Ut, Delös, Palladös, Chäös.

us Corripiuntur; ut, { *Famulūs.*
Dominūs.
Tempūs.
Amamūs.

Excipias producenda.

1 *Nomina quorum Genitivi acute*
crescunt; ut,

Salūs, salutis.

Telūs, telluris.

2 *Voces omnes inflectionis quartæ, præter Nominativos & Vocativos singulares; ut,*

G. Manūs.

N. Pl. Manūs. Ac. Manūs.

Vo. Manūs.

3 *Monosyllaba in us; ut,*

Crūs, mūs,

Thūs, Sūs.

4 *A Græcis & Scripta us; ut,*

Panthūs, Cliūs,

Sapphūs, Melampūs.

Atque piis cunctis venerandum nomen
Iesus.

U Producentur omnia; ut,

Manū, Diū,

Genū, amatū.

Ultima cujusque versus syllaba habetur
communis.

FINIS.

rtz,
oca-

t,

men

etur